

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER DRINK
BOUILLON FLEET
(THE NEW BEEF TEA)
Can be prepared at a moment's notice with the addition of water only.
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS, STIMULATING, and a GOOD TONIC.
ICED OR HOT.
SERVED IN CUPS AT THE
ANGLO-DANISH,
IRISH, AND
ITALIAN EXHIBITIONS.
And at all Clubs, Hotel Bars, Confectioners, and Coffee Houses.
BOUILLON FLEET.
GUARANTEED to be made from Pure Beef only.
In Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. each, of all Chemists, Grocers, and Stores.
Wholesale: FLEET and CO., Cannon-street, or 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

A LADY writes from NICE:-

"A nephew of the Duke of Cleveland, who is an artist, now staying with me, is so enchanted with ASPINALL'S ENAMEL of the work I have just finished, that he is going to order it for his own use in Paris, and says it will have as great a run there as it has in London; my own feeling is that it would like everybody to know about it, for it is so easy so lovely and so useful everywhere."

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON.

ONE PENNY.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 359

THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE REJECTED TREATY. Canada's Independent Position.

President Cleveland has addressed a message to the United States Congress, in which he says that as they have refused to second his efforts to end the differences with Canada in respect to the fisheries by diplomatic methods, he has no resource left but to ask for power to enforce a retaliatory policy. He suggests methods by which he considers the greatest possible injury might be done to Canada with the least harm to the United States.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

OTTAWA, August 25.—President Cleveland's message has caused but little excitement here. It is thought that he is wrong in his law and in his facts. It is pointed out that Article 29 of the Washington Treaty cannot be denounced until two years' notice has been given, for, as provided in Article 33, it would be a violation of treaty obligations. President Cleveland lays stress upon the necessity under which Canada is placed of using the ports of Portland, Boston, and New York. This necessity, it is maintained here, does not exist. Halifax, St. John, and St. Andrew's, being adjacent to the St. Lawrence route, and giving all the year round communication with Great Britain. The Intercolonial and Temiscouata Railways connect the three Atlantic ports with Montreal, and are well supplied with rolling stock. In 1883 the value of goods coming into and going out of Canada through the United States territory, under the bonding system, was 60,000,000 dollars, and during the last two years the average was only 32,000,000 dollars. Many Canadian merchants will at once order goods from Europe to be shipped via Halifax and St. John. The West Indian business nearly all comes and goes direct through Canadian ports.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tilden declared that the President's message was a desperate attempt to recover lost ground. The speaker considered that the President had ample power under the present Retaliation Acts. Mr. Sherman, although expressing satisfaction at Mr. Cleveland's action, said that it was a move to recover lost power. Mr. Sherman concluded by declaring that reciprocal rights should be insisted upon.

New York, August 25.—A Washington telegram to the New York Herald states that it was understood there, last night, that an important discovery had been made, under which the Treasury will stop the privilege of Canada to ship her products in bond through United States territory for export from American ports.

FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Toulon, August 24, 8.0 a.m.—The mobilisation of the squadron, consisting of eight ironclads, four despatch vessels, and a torpedo boat, commenced at noon yesterday, and was completed this morning, when all the vessels assembled in the roads, where they are now awaiting orders to proceed to the general rendezvous at the Hyeres Islands. Admiral Amet will there assume command. A despatch from St. Tropez reports that several torpedo boats have sighted the squadron of evolution from Algiers. The ironclad Courbet has fired upon and destroyed several of the enemy's torpedo boats between the Gulf of Grimaldi and St. Tropez. The squadron afterwards sailed for St. Raphael, where the naval manœuvres commenced.

GERMAN ANNEXATION IN WEST AFRICA.

Accra, August 24.—The Germans have occupied Adelaar, situated on the north-east of Salagha, near the Dahomian territory. The occupying force consisted of black soldiers, Kroobos, and labourers, under the command of three white officers. The German flag was hoisted, and a fort built, the place being named Bismarckburg.

OCEAN STEAMERS IN COLLISION. Many Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—While the Oceanic, from Hong Kong, was entering the harbour to-day, she ran down and sank the coasting steamer City of Chester, outward bound. Fifteen persons are known to be drowned, but it is believed that the loss of life is greater.

LATER.—Further particulars regarding the collision between the Oceanic and the City of Chester state that the latter vessel was on her regular trip along the northern coast. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the catastrophe, and the City of Chester was entirely cut through, and sank in five minutes in fifty fathoms of water. At least thirty-four persons were drowned, including ten cabin passengers and three of the crew. The remainder were steerage passengers. The Oceanic stood by, and saved between fifty and sixty.

A Lloyd's telegram from San Francisco, relative to the collision between the City of Chester, United States steamer, and the British steamer Oceanic, states that the City of Chester will be a total loss. Five of the crew and eight of the passengers were drowned. The Oceanic has only sustained slight damage.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

THE PEACE OF EUROPE. The Italian Premier and Prince Bismarck.

St. Petersburg, August 23.—The Russian newspapers regard with more or less indifference Signor Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck. The Novoe Vremya considers that it cannot seriously influence the current of events in Europe.

FRIEDRICHSHAGEN, August 23.—Signor Crispi left this morning by the express which started from Hamburg at 8.30, and stopped exceptionally at this station in order to take up the Italian Premier. Prince Bismarck accompanied Signor Crispi to the railway carriage, and took a cordial farewell of his guest. It is understood that Signor Crispi, who is travelling via Wittenberge, Magdeburg, and Leipzig, will remain at the latter place for the night, continuing his journey to Carlsbad to-morrow.

BERLIN, August 23.—Although the exact date of Count Kalnoky's visit to Prince Bismarck has not yet been fixed, it is considered probable that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister will arrive at Friedrichshagen next week.

VIENNA, August 25.—The Fremdenblatt to-day declares that the interview between Count

Kalnoky and Signor Crispi only proves that the cordial relations between the two closely allied States continue unchanged. The semi-official organ continues:—"The advantage afforded by a mutual exchange of views is all the greater at a time when, notwithstanding the state of comparative quiet which doubtless exists, permanent uncertainty is nevertheless apparent. It would be preposterous to connect the interview with adventurous and aggressive tendencies."

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR. Alleged Arbitrary Action.

ZANZIBAR, August 23.—The German Company took over the administration of their portion of the coast line from the Sultan on the 16th inst. The transfer was expected to be made in a perfectly peaceful manner, owing to the great precautions taken to arrange the details in conjunction with the Sultan. According, however, to reports received here, the action of the Germans with regard to the Sultan's flag at the stations occupied by them has caused much irritation among the native population on the coast. It is asserted that an armed force, which was landed from a German gunboat at Bagamoyo, cut down the Sultan's flagstaff and removed the flag. Disquieting reports have been received from other places of the landing of armed men, and of arbitrary action on the part of the company's agents. No authentic particulars confirming the above rumours have yet been received. The British East India Squadron is here. It consists of H.M.'s cruisers Badcock and Garnet, the gun-vessels Griffon and Algerine, the sloops Penguin and Mariner, and the surveying vessel Stork.

THE RACE BETWEEN ATLANTIC LINERS.

QUEENSTOWN, August 25.—The Cunard Royal mail steamer Umbria is reported as having passed the Fastnet at 4.15 a.m. to-day. She is thus first in the ocean race between herself and the Italian Line steamer City of New York. Nothing has yet been heard of the latter vessel. It will take the Umbria about 3h. 20min. to reach Roche's Point.

The following are the days' runs of the Umbria, taken from the official log-book:—Passed Sandy Hook 4 p.m. on 18th; passed Sandy Hook lightship 4.30. To noon on 19th 344 miles; 20th, 230; 21st, 445; 22nd, 441; 23rd, 438; 24th, 436; 25th to Queenstown 349 miles—a total of 2,583 miles. The passage to the Fastnet light, allowing for difference of time, was 6 days 7h. 30min.; passage to Queenstown, 6 days 10h. 20min. The weather was moderate until Wednesday and Thursday when it blew a gale from the north-west, with heavy seas. On the latter day the vessel shipped a tremendous sea, which knocked down on the deck several of the crew, one of whom received rather severe injuries. Nothing was seen of the City of New York.

THE INDIAN RISING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA (British Columbia), August 24.—The battery of artillery which left for the Skeena River, last month, on board H.M. cruiser Caroline, in order to assist in the suppression of the Indian rising at Hazelton will arrive here to-morrow. All the members of the expedition will then have returned.

BOMBS EXPLODED IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 23.—Two bombs were exploded to-day in different quarters of Paris, the outrage occurring in one case before a registry office. No body was injured. The police have opened an inquiry.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.

A discovery of human remains was made at the Guildford Railway Station early on Friday morning. A man who was sweeping the station came across a parcel containing a human foot and leg, which he at once conveyed to the police station. The parcel apparently had been either thrown out of a passing train or from a bridge which passes over the railway close to where it was found. The remains have been examined by Mr. H. S. Taylor, the police surgeon, who states that they consist of a right foot and a portion of the leg, the flesh hanging therefrom having been boiled.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A BARONESS.

A family tragedy has been enacted at Karancsalia, in Hungary. A lady—Baroness Pongratz—shot her two children and then herself while her husband was out on a sporting expedition. It is supposed that she was driven to her desperate deed by poverty.

FIRE IN NEW BOND-STREET.

Early on Saturday morning a serious fire was discovered to have broken out at 5, New Bond-street, W., in a building the ground and fourth floors of which were tenanted by Messrs. Scott, Son, and Claxton, tailors, and the remainder by Mr. W. Meredith as a private residence. The fire originated in the back room of the third floor, and when the firemen arrived the flames were found to be extending to the workshops on the fourth floor. The firemen got water to play upon the flames from a standpipe, and by dint of great exertion succeeded in preventing the entire house, of fourteen rooms, becoming involved. The portions of the premises first attacked, however, were gutted, and considerable additional damage was caused to the premises by heat, smoke, water, and cutting away. The insurance effected is unknown.

DEATH OF AN OLD DETECTIVE.

Mr. John Lund, who was for several years a prominent officer in the old detective department at Scotland Yard, and subsequently superintendent of the P. (Waltham) Division of the metropolitan police, died on Friday morning at Leamington. In 1859 he retired from the metropolitan police on a pension, and the same year was appointed superintendent of the Leamington borough police. He resigned the latter post some eight years ago. When in the metropolitan police, which he joined in 1837, he arrested the Mannings, had charge of the detective arrangements at the 1851 Exhibition, and was one of the escort of the Czar of Russia when he visited London after the Crimean War. While in the Leamington force he captured Torrey for stealing diamonds from a Bond-street jeweller's assistant, whom he stupefied with chloroform. Mr. Lund was in receipt of a pension of £156 from the metropolitan police, and one of £166 from the Leamington force. He had long been in failing health.

ROBBERY OF £40 TWO YEARS AGO.

At the Greenwich Police Court on Thursday, George Parsons was sentenced to six months' hard labour for having stolen £40 from Caroline Batley. The robbery was committed in 1886, and the prisoner recently surrendered himself to the police.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CANNON-STREET. Eight Persons Injured.

An accident of a somewhat serious character, though fortunately unattended with loss of life, occurred at five minutes to four on Friday afternoon at the Cannon-street terminus of the London and South-Eastern Railway Company. The 2.15 p.m. up train from Tunbridge, which is due at Cannon-street at 3.50 p.m., on entering the station, minutes late came somewhat violently in collision in consequence of the driver, it is alleged, overshooting the mark, with two large vans and a horse-box that were standing on the rails at No. 3 platform adjacent to the buffers. A loud crash was followed by the vans being forcibly driven back on the buffers, which, as the result of the collision, were considerably shaken and the woodwork much splintered. Although not actually telescoped, yet the vans and the horse-box were slightly raised the one above the other, and the foremost van was poised by the ironwork with which the grappling-irons are worked above the buffers. The lines were not torn in the least, nor was the colliding engine injured to any extent. The chief damage was sustained by the horse-box, which received the full force of the collision. The woodwork at the colliding point was completely smashed to atoms, and the metal used to strengthen it twisted and torn. Fortunately both vans and horse-box were empty at the time. There were a considerable number of passengers in the train, and many of these were much shaken and some few injured by the shock. The station-master and other officials were promptly on the spot, and rendered all necessary assistance. Mr. G. W. Caswell, assistant to Dr. Clapton, of Queen-street, Chelsea, and Dr. Taylor, from the City Dispensary, were speedily summoned to the scene, and rendered such aid as was requisite.

List of the Injured.

All the passengers injured were travelling third class. The following is a list of those who reported themselves as having been injured:—Mrs. Preece, of Newham House, Newham, Gloucestershire, much shaken; Mr. Simmons (an elderly gentleman, of 7, St. Mark's street, Goodman's Fields, cut on both knees and shaken; Mr. E. Gross, 87, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, shaken; Mr. Hammond, 89, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, shaken; Mr. George White, 7, Gibraltar Gardens, Bethnal Green, shaken; Mr. Charles Wilmington, 10, Simpson's-place, Columbia-road, Hackney-road, shaken. Another lady, whose name was not ascertained, sustained a cut in the forehead, and was conveyed in a fainting condition to the station-master's room, where restoratives were applied. She, however, came to, and between five and six was taken away by her friends. Two ladies suffering from hysteria were also taken to the station-master's quarters, but recovered in a very short time and left the station. The most serious accident, so far as injury to the person is concerned, occurred after the collision. While a gang of workmen were engaged in shifting the positions of the van and horse-box with a view to a gang getting them on the rails, one of the company's engineers named William Nye got jammed in between the buffers, and at the same time one of the slightly uplifted vans came down on the top of him. The result was that the poor fellow suffered severe internal injuries of the abdomen. He was extricated immediately, and taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he at once received the attention of the house surgeon. He was found to be perfectly conscious on reaching the hospital, and still remains in that condition. He has not sustained any fracture of the limbs, and outwardly there is only slight trace of the severe crushing to which he was subjected. The internal injuries, however, may prove to be considerable, though at present his life is not thought to be in danger. The accident, which created no small amount of sensation at the time, did not occasion any serious delay to the traffic, for the vans were soon again got on to the rails by a strong break-down gang and removed from the scene of the collision. The accident will, of course, lead to an inquiry. On the question as to where the blame lies, it is only fair to the driver of the colliding train to point out that it remains a moot point, still to be settled, as to whether the horse-box and van, that were, it is presumed, the immediate cause of the collision, had any right, or were known by the man, to be on the line of rails adjacent to platform No. 3.

Death of One of the Injured.

Most of the injured passengers in the Cannon-street Railway Station accident were progressing favourably on Saturday morning. Their injuries are found to have been very slight indeed, except in the case of Mr. Gross, who was injured in the back. He was removed to his house after the accident, but is not in a serious condition. Mrs. Caswell and Taylor have visited all the injured at their homes. The railway servant, Nye, who was severely injured after the accident, was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on Saturday morning his injuries resulted in death.

THE DISLOYAL BAND'S EXPENSES.

At a meeting of the Cork corporation on Friday the question of the passing of a cheque for £30 to the Cork band, in connection with their visit to the Irish Exhibition in London, was again under discussion. On the suggestion of Alderman Hooper, M.P., the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance until next meeting, in order that members might be allowed an opportunity of subscribing the amount voluntarily. Several subscriptions of £1 were made by members.

SHOCKING AFFRAY.

At Derry, on Friday, a Gweedoo peasant, named Isabella McIlwaine, aged 40, was remanded on a charge of causing the death of Nancy Ferry, a neighbouring cottier, aged 70. It is alleged that McIlwaine rushed into the old woman's cabin armed with a sharp stone, and a frenzy of rage inflicted several gashes on her head afterwards pushing her into the fire and throwing coals on her.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S OFFICER.

At the Gravesend Police Court on Friday, Henry Latham Hutchinson, third officer of the steam yacht Ceylon, was charged on remand with assaulting Archibald Dixon and causing his death by pushing him overboard. Further evidence having been given, the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the Maidstone Assizes, bail being accepted.

(Details will be found on page 3.)

The remains of the late Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., were interred in Abney Park Cemetery on Friday afternoon.

OFFERING £10 AS SECURITY.

A Soldier's Unfortunate Experience.

A middle-aged man, who produced a certificate of discharge from the Army after twelve years' service, his character being marked "exemplary," applied to Mr. Biron, at the Westminster Police Court on Friday, under the following circumstances:—Wishing to obtain some employment, he advertised a few weeks back for a situation of trust, and offered £10 cash security. A man who ostensibly carried on the business of a butcher in a street in Piccadilly answered the advertisement, and engaged him, promising him £1 a week and two rooms. Applicant parted with his £10 on the understanding that it was to be returned at the expiration of seven days' notice to leave, and a receipt (produced) was given embodying this provision. He entered the situation, but soon discovered that his employer was a person of queer reputation, that the gas and water were cut off in the house, and that he owed the landlord a year's rent, with nothing whatever to distract him. Applicant, moreover, had a shrewd suspicion that part of his money was expended in the purchase of two sheep and some pieces of beef, almost all the stock that was ever offered for sale, and he immediately gave notice requiring the return of his £10. This was promised, but he could never get the money; and now the person had shut the place up and decamped.—Mr. Biron told the applicant that he did not see how the criminal law could be invoked. He could only bring an action to get the £10, and probably that was throwing good money after bad.—Applicant said the man engaged a female as bookkeeper, and tried to get £10 from her, but she would not part with it.—Mr. Biron: If you can show that he has done the same dodge with several people it will be a different thing—you will be able to show that it is systematic twinning.—One of the warrant officers mentioned that the landlord of the premises had been to the court to complain.—Mr. Biron: I will try what I can do to bring this man to book. You can make inquiries, and report the result to me.

HARRY WALL ESCAPED:

An Extraordinary Story.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns on good authority that Harry Wall, who was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment for acting as a solicitor, is not in gaol, as many amateur vocalists supposed. Wall escaped, it is said, by the back of his premises when the tipstaff went to arrest him, and has since landed safely at Boulogne.

THE VACANCY AT MERTHYR TYDIL.

Mr. Pritchard Morgan, the North Wales gold mine owner, on Saturday issued an address in which he offers himself for the vacancy at Merthyr caused by the death of Mr. Henry Richard. He says he is a Liberal to the backbone, and is in favour of local government or home rule, not only for Ireland, but for Scotland and Wales. He will also vote for the disestablishment of the church in Wales.

FIGHTING WHILE RACING.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphed on Saturday:—An extraordinary fracas took place between gentlemen riders at the Ramore Races. In one event a desperate race took place between two horses for the last half mile, but the riders lost their temper coming up the straight, and commenced belabouring one another with their whips, one receiving an ugly cut right across the face. The whipping continued till the riders dismounted, and on getting into the weighing-room the whips were again brought into play, and the two gentlemen fought determinedly until separated.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The annual prize shooting contest of the Honourable Artillery Company was held on Friday at Park ranges, near Tottenham. Private Chantler won the Prince of Wales's prize with a fine score. Private Brooking being first and Private Gilbert second, but both being disqualified as having previously won the prize.

MISS PHYLIS BROUGHTON'S ACTION.

No more progress in the action brought by Miss Phyllis Broughton, the actress, against Viscount Dangan for breach of promise of marriage, has been made since the lady's statement of claim was delivered some time since, the defence not having been put, owing to the Long Vacation supervening. As no pleadings can be delivered during the Long Vacation Viscount Dangan's defence cannot be presented before the 24th of October, and consequently there is not much likelihood of the case being ready for trial before the beginning of next year. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., has been retained for the defendant, and the Solicitor-general (Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.) will be leading counsel for the plaintiff.

ELOPEMENT OF AN HEIRESS WITH A CLOWN.

A Bolton correspondent telegraphs that a young lady in Southport, who has a fortune in her own right, and is the daughter of a banker in that town, recently became enamoured of a handsome young clown named Carilland while he was performing at a circus. She succeeded in meeting him, and the pair left Southport together on Wednesday evening. The station-master at Bolton received a telegram asking him to detain "a lame young lady" who was travelling by the Southport train. He endeavoured to carry out the request, but it so happened that there were two lame young ladies in the train, and he arrested the wrong one. In the meantime the banker's daughter and her lover made their way to the Bolton Registry Office and were duly married. The newly-wedded couple subsequently left for Scarborough, where they propose to spend the honeymoon.

SINGULAR FATALITY.

A curious accident occurred on Thursday to a man named Peter Mansell, a prominent member of the Salvation Army in Guernsey. Mansell and his son were engaged in driving an iron spike into a wall. The father held the spike, while the son struck with a heavy hammer used in granite cracking. After a time the son remarked that he thought the spike was far enough in, whereupon the father said, "No; give it another blow." This he did, when the hammer-head flew off, struck the wall, and in rebounding struck the father in the abdomen, killing him on the spot.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., addressing a Primrose League meeting at Dover on Thursday, maintained that the Government were simply enforcing the law in Ireland. If there was a policy of coercion, it was a coercion which would enable the law-abiding to live free from the attack of the lawless, and would restore liberty to the trading and working classes.

HEAVY GALE IN THE NORTH.

The Great Eastern Drift.

A heavy gale prevailed in the Irish Sea on Thursday evening, when the Great Eastern steamship, in tow of the Liverpool tug Stormcock, and under her own steam, was seen off Port Erin, Isle of Man. There was a tremendous sea, and the tug's hawser parted. Efforts were made to make fast again but without success. The vessels parted when darkness came on. The Great Eastern was then labouring heavily, making slow headway in the direction of the Irish coast. On Friday night the big ship was safe off the mouth of the Mersey. She entered the river on Saturday, and will be beached on the Cheshire shore, and broken up, a task which is expected to occupy twelve months.

BETTING AMONG BOYS—A RUINED CARE.

At Bow-street Police Court on Friday, John Coleman, 17, and Frank Hatchman, 15, were charged before Mr. Bridge with betting in the street.—Detective Nicholls, of the E Division, said that about a quarter past one on Thursday afternoon he was with Detective Golding in New Oxford-street, where he saw the prisoner Coleman standing at the corner of the street. Several boys came up to him, and handed him money, and went away again. Hatchman came up with another boy, and was just about to hand Coleman something when the witness ran across the road and all three ran away. Hatchman and Coleman were stopped, but the third boy got away. On searching Coleman several papers and printed forms were found, having reference to races at Stockton and Warwick. He also had a betting book containing the names of several persons with small amounts against each. Coleman said these were sums he had paid to winners. Hatchman said he had for some time past been making bets of 6d. and 3d., amounting to about 2s. 6d. a day. Inquiry had been made, and it was discovered that Hatchman was very respectably connected. He had been employed at Messrs. Pears, and only that day had taken property belonging to the firm in order to enable him to bet. The firm did not, however, intend to prosecute.—The prisoner's brother said he could not understand how it was he had got into such bad company. He had a good home, but lately had given his mother much trouble. She was now very ill indeed through anxiety about him. It was doubtful even if she would live. He had lost his situation at Messrs. Pears, which was a very good one, and would most likely have been a berth for life.—Mr. Bridge said this was a natural consequence of betting. It was sad to see a lad in the prisoner's position. He had lost his place, had broken his mother's heart, and nearly killed her. Such was betting. He remanded the prisoners for a week, accepting the brother's bail for Hatchman, the brother promising to see what could be done to get the lad out of the country away from his bad companions.

CAUTION TO CABBIERS.

At the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, Arthur King, a cabdriver, was charged with having carried in his cab more passengers than allowed by law. The allegation was that the prisoner was seen driving a cab carrying nine adult passengers outside and seven inside.—He was fined 5s., with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF DINIZULU.

The second edition of Friday's Times published a telegram, dated Durban, that day, which stated that it is reported that Dinizulu and two minor chiefs, with a few hundred cattle, have been captured by the Transvaal Boers and handed over to the British authorities.

FATAL SPIRIT LAMP ACCIDENT.

Five lads were injured by a spirit lamp accident at Mold Green, near Huddersfield, on Thursday night, and three of them died on Friday at the infirmary. Their names are Joseph Firth, son of a bootmaker, Sidney McCabe, whose father is a tailor, and Thomas William Hargreaves, son of a dyer. Much sympathy is expressed with the bereaved families.

FATALITY AT POPLAR.

A shocking fatality occurred on Friday at the works of Messrs. Silver, Silvertown. Alfred Gilling, a labourer, aged 18 years, was struck on the head by some machinery and rendered insensible. He was removed to Poplar Hospital, where he expired from fracture of the base of the skull.

CRICKET.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.

At a belated match on Thursday the Gloucestershire team first innings made 115. In coming Mr. W. L. Grace, Mr. Hadow met with rather a serious accident, cutting his head on the spikes of the rails in front of the grand stand so severely that he had to leave the field. Middlesex, when stump were drawn, had made for one wicket. Rain interfered with the game considerably on Friday, and when Middlesex's score reached 186 for five wickets, play was abandoned for the day. On Saturday the innings closed for 253.

KENT v. YORKSHIRE.

The concluding match of the Kent programme was commenced at Maidstone on Thursday when Yorkshire went first to the wicket and compiled an innings of 192. Kent lost four wickets for 7 runs. On Friday, however, they managed to put together 120 before being all out, and Yorkshire made only 75 in their second innings. Kent at the call of time had made 55 for four wickets. On Saturday Yorkshire won by 57 runs.

LANCASHIRE v. NOTTS.

The home team won the toss and went in first at Manchester on Thursday, and made 102. Notts made 16 for the loss of one wicket. Play was impossible on Friday owing to the rain, but on Saturday the Notts' innings was continued.

SURREY v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

This return match was commenced at Kennington Oval on Thursday when Leicestershire, going in first, were all disposed of for 78. Surrey then went in and put together an innings of 181. At the close of play Leicestershire, in their second innings, had lost one wicket for 18 runs. On Friday they concluded for 207, leaving Surrey 100 to get, which they did with the loss of only one wicket.

AN ELEVEN ON ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIANS.

Somewhat delayed by rain, this match was commenced at the grounds of the Crystal Palace on Thursday afternoon. England won the toss, and went first to the wicket, and made a first innings of 108. The Australians, at the call of time, had lost five wickets for 27 runs. On Friday they concluded their innings for the miserable total of 47, and the England Eleven, going in a second time, made 98. At the call of time the Australians, in their second innings, had scored 31 for two wickets. On Saturday they were soon all out, and England won by 78 runs.

An interesting cricket match was played in Bonner's Field, Wandsworth, on Tuesday, between a L. and S. W. Railway eleven and a team selected by Mr. R. Herring. The latter won. Some capital play was exhibited, Mr. Lee winning the bat. Mr. Blundell played a most careful innings, and when put on to bowl at the close, took four wickets for 1 run. The railway team were as follows:—Messrs. W. R. Trickey (captain), R. Port, J. Lago, W. H. Blackman, R. Lee, G. Bartley, G. Sims, R. Evans, M. Salcombe, F. Hardman, and J. Smith.

DEVLIN THE BARBER.

By B. L. FARJEON.

AUTHOR OF "GREAT PORTER SQUARE," "THE NINE OF HEARTS," "THE TRAGEDY OF FRATHER-STONE," "MISER FAREBROTHER," ETC.

CHAPTER XI.

DEVLIN PERFORMS SOME WONDERFUL TRICKS, FANNY'S MIND LEXON, AND STRIKES TERROR TO THE SOUL OF FANNY LEXON.

"That very night Mr. Devlin came down to this room, without a word, and he was sitting, having our regular game of cribbage for a half-penny a game, and dicing a chair up to the table, he began to talk as though he'd known us all his life. And he was talk, sir, by the hour, and it never seems to tire him, whatever it does with other people. Lemon was took with him, and couldn't keep his eyes off him. No more could I, sir. No more could you if he was here. You might try your hardest, but it wouldn't be a bit of good. There's something in him as forces you to look at him, and just as there's something in that bird, and the stone figger on the mantelshelf, and Lemon's portrait, as forces you to look at them. I've found out the reason of that. When Devlin sits here he leaves his spirit behind him—that's how it is. I was never frightened of the dark before he came into the house, but now the very thought of going into a room at night without a candle makes me shiver. And many and many's the time as I've been going upstairs that I've turned that faint there's no describing. He's been behind me, sir, coming up after me, step by step. I can't see him, I can't hear him, but I feel him; and yet there ain't a soul in sight but me. At them times I'm frightened to look at the wall for fear of seeing his shadow. As for his room on the second floor I don't go near it. I ain't been higher than the first floor for weeks, and untold gold shouldn't make me."

"Well, sir, on that night that he come into this parlour he goes on talking and talking, and then proposes a game of cribbage, which Lemon was only too glad to say yes to. "Mrs. Lemon must play," said Devlin; "we'll have a three-handed game." "I shouldn't have minded being left out, especially as our cribbage board only pegs for two, but his word was law. So we begun to play, and Devlin marks his score with a red pencil. "The things he did while we played made my flesh creep. He threw out his card for crib without looking at it, and told us how much was in crib while the cards was laying back up on the table; and when Lemon and me, both of us slow counters, began to reckon, what he did in our hands, Mr. Devlin, like a flash of lightning, cried out how many we was to take. We played five games, and he won 'em all. Then he said he'd show us some tricks. Sir, the like of them tricks was never seen before or since. I'd seen conjurers in my time, but not one who could hold a candle to Mr. Devlin. He made the cards fly all over the room, and while he held the pack in his hand and you was looking at 'em, they'd disappear before your very eyes."

"Where would you like 'em to be?" he asked. "Underneath you, on your chair? Get up; you're sitting on 'em. In your workbox? Open it and behold 'em."

"And there they was, sir, sure enough, underneath me, though I'd never stirred from my seat, or in my workbox, which was at the end of the room. It wasn't conjuring, sir, it wasn't natural. I can't put a name to it, and I wasn't. As I looked at Mr. Devlin, he seemed to grow taller and thinner, and his black eyes become blacker, and his mouthset curls up to his nose till they as good as met. But Lemon didn't feel as I felt; he was that delighted that he kept on crying— "Wonderful! Beautiful! Do it ag'in, Mr. Devlin, do it ag'in. Show us another."

"I don't know when I've seen him so excited; that Devlin had bewitched him. "We're brothers you and me," said Devlin to him. "I am yours, and you are mine, and we'll never part."

"The very words, sir, he'd used to me. "Hooryay!" cried Lemon, "we're brothers, you and me, and we'll never part."

"I once kept a barber's shop myself," said Devlin. "What?" cried Lemon; "are you one of us?" "I am," said Devlin; "and I've worked for the best in the trade, for Truett and Shipwright, and all the rest of 'em. I've been abroad, studying the new styles. I'll show you something as'll make you open your eyes, something splendid."

"And before I knew where I was, sir, Devlin, in his shirt sleeves, had whipped a large towel round my neck, and had my hair all down, and was beginning to dress it. Where he got the towel from, and the combs, and the curling tongs, and the fire, goodness only knows. I didn't seem to care for nowhere, but there was Devlin with his hands in my hair, frizzing it up, and corking it, and twisting and twirling it, and me sitting in the chair for all the world as if I'd been turned into stone. But though I didn't have the power to move, I could think about things, and what came into my head was that the man who had taken the second floor front must be some unearthly creature, sprung from I won't mention where. "Do you really believe so?" whispered Devlin in my ear.

"Believe what?" I asked, though my throat was that hot and dry that I wondered how he could make out what I said.

"That I am an unearthly creature," he said softly, "sprung from a place which shouldn't be mentioned to ears perill."

"If I was petrified before, sir, you may guess how I felt when I found out that he knew what I was thinking of."

"You shouldn't be, you shouldn't be," he whispered ag'in.

"Shouldn't be what?" I managed to get out, though the words almost stuck to the roof of my mouth.

"Sorry you ever took me as a lodger," he said, with a grin.

"Eve, fye! It isn't grateful of you after I've given you such a good reference. Something'll happen to you if you don't mind."

"Well, sir, it was true I'd thought it, but I'll take my solemn oath I never spoke it. It was just as though that Devlin had my brains spread open before him, and could see every thought as I was passing through 'em. I was so overcome that I as good as fainted away, and I believe I should have gone off in a dead faint if he hadn't put something strong to my nose as made me almost sneeze my head off. And while I was sneezing there was Devlin and Lemon laughing fit to burst themselves. All the time he was dressing my hair that sort of thing was going on; there wasn't a thought that came into my head that he didn't tell me of the minute it was there, till he got me into that state that I hardly knew whether I was asleep or awake. At last, sir, he finished me up, and stepping back a little, he waved his hand, and said to Lemon—

"There! What do you think of that?" Meaning my hair.

"Wonderful! Beautiful!" cried Lemon, clapping his hands, and jumping up and down in his chair. He was that excited. "I never saw nothing like it in all my born days. It's a new style—quite a new style, and so taking! The ladies'll go wild over it. Where did you get it from?"

"From a place," said Devlin, grinning right in my face, "as shall be nameless."

"But you'll tell me some day, won't you?" cried Lemon. "Because there might be other styles there as good as that, and we could make our fortunes out of 'em."

"I'll take you there one day," said Devlin. "Do, do!" screamed Lemon. "I'd give anything in the world to go there with you!"

"Good Lord save him!" I thought, looking at

Lemon, whose eyes was almost starting out of his head. "He's going mad, he's going mad!" "As to making our fortunes," Devlin went on, "why not? It shall be so."

"We'll make hundreds, thousands," said Devlin. "We will, we will!" cried Lemon. "Fanny shall ride in her own carriage."

"Fanny shall," said Devlin. "The Lord forbid!" I thought, "that I should ever ride in a carriage bought at such a price!" I thought more free now that Devlin's hands was not in my hair; he didn't seem to be able to read what I was thinking of so long as we was apart.

"I bind myself to you," said Devlin to my poor dear Lemon, "and you bind yourself to me. The bargain's made. Your hand upon it."

"Lemon gave him his hand, and whether it was fancy or not, it seemed to me that Devlin grew and grew till he almost touched the ceiling, and that while he was bending over Lemon and looking down on him, like one of them vampires you've read of, sir, Lemon kept growing smaller and smaller till he was no better than a bag of bones."

"We go out to-morrow morning," said Devlin. "You and me together, to look for a shop. Is it agreed?"

"It is," answered Lemon. "It is."

"We will set London on fire," said Devlin.

"We will, we will," said Lemon, "and we'll have shops all over it."

"You're a man of spirit," said Devlin. "I kiss your hand."

"He said that to me, but I clapped my hands behind my back."

"If you refuse," said Devlin, smiling at me all the while, "I must show Lemon another style."

"And he made as though he was about to dress my hair again."

"No! no!" I screamed; "anything but that, anything but that!"

"I give him my hand, and he kissed it. His mouth was like burning hot coals, and I wondered I wasn't scared."

"Don't forget," said Lemon, "to-morrow morning."

"I'll not forget," said Devlin. "Till then, adieu."

"The next minute he was gone. "No sooner did he close the door behind him than I felt as if tons weight had been lifted off me. I started up, and put my hands to my hair, intending to pull it down."

"What are you doing?" cried Lemon, starting up too, and seizing hold of me. "Don't touch it—don't touch it! I must study the style. I never saw such a thing in all my life. It's more than wonderful, it's stupendous. You look like another woman. Just take a sight of yourself in the glass."

"I did take a sight of myself in the glass, and if you'll believe me, sir, it seemed as if my head was covered with millions of little serpents, curling and twisting all sorts of ways at once; and as I looked at 'em moving, sir—which might have been or might not have been, but so it was to me—I saw millions of eyes shining and glaring at me."

"O, Lemon, Lemon!" I cried, bursting out into tears, "what have you done, what have you done?"

"Done?" said Lemon, rubbing his hands; he'd let mine go. "Why, gone into partnership with the finest hairdresser as ever was seen. Our fortune's made, Fanny, our fortune's made!"

"I tried to reason with him, but I might as well have spoke to stone. He was that worked up that he wouldn't listen to a word I said. All the satisfaction I could get out of him was—

"A good night's work, Fanny; a good night's work!"

"If he said it once he said it fifty times. But I knew it was the worst night's work Lemon had ever done, and that it'd come to bad. And it has, sir."

CHAPTER XII.

FANNY LEXON RELATES HOW HER HUSBAND, AFTER BECOMING BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH DEVLIN THE BARBER, SEEMED TO BE HAUNTED BY SHADOWS AND SPIRITS.

"I had my way about my hair before I went to bed. I waited till Lemon was asleep, and then I brushed all the serpents out, and did it up in a plain knot behind. I felt then like a Christian, and I said my prayers before I stepped between the sheets. I didn't sleep much, Lemon was that restless. He tossed and tossed the whole night long, and his eyes was quite bloodshot when he got up. While he was dressing I heard Devlin call out—

"Lemon, I'm coming down to have breakfast with you."

"Do," cried Lemon. "You're heartily welcome."

"I was downstairs at the time—I always get up before Lemon, to make the place straight and look the breakfast—and I heard what passed. Lemon, half asleep, was running down to me, and told me to be sure to get something nice for breakfast, and not to cut the rashers too thin."

"Go to the fish shop," he said, "and get a haddock. We must treat him well, Fanny, or he might cry off the bargain he made with me last night."

"I thought to myself I knew how I'd treat him if I had my way, but it wouldn't have done just for me to go ag'in Lemon. There was times when he said a thing that it had to be done, and that was one of 'em. So I goes to the fishmonger's and gets a haddock, and I cooks three large rashers and six eggs, three fried and three boiled, and then Lemon and Devlin they come in together as thick as thieves. Devlin had been telling Lemon something as had made him laugh, and his face was purple."

"You never heard such a man," said Lemon to me. "He's one in a thousand."

"He's one in millions," I thought, and I kept my head down for fear Devlin should suspect from it what I was thinking of, and there's only one as ever I heard of."

"Devlin gives me good morning and shook hands with me; I didn't dare to refuse him. If he'd offered to kiss me Lemon wouldn't have objected I believe, though there was a time when he was that jealous of me that a man hardly dared to look at me. But those happy days was gone for ever."

"I didn't have much appetite for breakfast, and no more had Lemon, but Devlin made up for the pair of us. There was the haddock, and there was the three rashers, and there was the six eggs. Devlin pretty well cleared the lot. I saw Lemon look at me as he pushed him on to it, though it didn't seem to me as he wanted much persuading. He had the appetite of a shark. It didn't give me no pleasure to hear him praise my cooking, and to hear him say to Lemon that he'd got a treasure of a wife."

"I have," said Lemon; "Fanny's a good sort."

"There was a time when I should have been proud to hear them words, but now they only made me low spirited."

"When breakfast was over and everything cleared away, Lemon asked Devlin if he was ready, and Devlin said he was, and they went out arm-in-arm just as if they was brothers."

"They come home late, and Lemon was more excited than ever."

"It's all settled, Fanny," he said. "I've taken another shop, and Devlin and me's gone into partnership. We're going to work together, and we'll astonish your weak nerves."

"As if they hadn't been astonished enough already!"

"I asked Lemon where the shop was that he'd taken, but he wouldn't tell me."

"It's a secret," he said, "between Devlin and me. What an extraordinary man he is, Fanny! What a glorious, glorious fellow! What a fortunate thing that he saw the bill in our window of a room to let, and that he didn't go somewhere else! It's a Providence, Fanny, that's what it is. I wasn't to be put down so easy, and I tried my hardest to get out of Lemon where the shop was, but he wouldn't tell me."

"I've promised Devlin," he said, "not to say a

word about it to a living soul. Perhaps we shan't keep it open long; perhaps we shall shut it up after a month or two and take another; perhaps we shall do a lot of trade at private houses. It's all as Devlin likes. I've given him the lead. There never was such a man."

"That was all I could get out of him. Devlin had him tight; it was nothing but Devlin this, and Devlin that, and Devlin 'o'er. Devlin was as close as he was; I couldn't get nothing out of him."

"I love wimmin," he said, "but they must be kept in their place. Eh, Lemon?"

"That was a nice thing for a wife to hear, wasn't it?"

"Yes," said Lemon; "you mind your business, Fanny, and we'll mind our'n."

"They went out the next morning together, and kept out late ag'in; and so it went on for a matter of four or five weeks. Then there comes a change. From being in love with Devlin, Lemon begun to be frightened of him. I saw it in his face every morning when they went away. Instead of Lemon's taking Devlin's arm as he did at first, and being brisk and lively and excited, it was Devlin who used to take Lemon's arm, just above the elbow joint, as much as to say—

"I've got you, and I'm not going to let you escape me."

"And instead of Lemon being brisk and lively and excited on a morning, as though he was going for an excursion in a pleasure van, he got grumpy and dull, and though he was going to the look-up to answer for some dreadful thing he'd done. I spoke to him about it, but if he was close before he was a thousand times closer now."

"Don't ask me nothing, Fanny," he'd say; "don't put questions to me about him. I daren't say a word, I daren't, I daren't."

"That didn't stop me; he was my husband, and if strange things was being done, who had a better right than me to know all about 'em? But it was all no use; I couldn't get nothing out of him."

"If you don't shut up," he said, quite savage like, "I'll set Devlin on to you, and you'll have cause to remember it to the last day of your life!"

"I lived a thousand years I couldn't forget what it happened."

"If I could have gotrid of my lodger I shouldn't have thought twice about it; out he'd have gone; but he paid me regular did Devlin, and always in advance, so that I had no excuse for giving him notice. And even if I had, I ain't at all sure that I should have had the courage to do it."

"It begun to trouble me more than I can say that I never heard him come in or go out, and that I never caught the sound of his footsteps on the stairs or in the passage, and that, when he might have been in the Canary Islands for all I knew of him, I'd turn my head and see him standing at the back of me, without my having the faintest idea he'd got into the room."

"And I saw him, like a bad penny, you're glad to see me, I'm sure. Say you're glad."

"And I had to, whether I liked it or not. Then he'd grin and wag his head at me, and sometimes as if he knew where there was another woman like me he'd stick up to her. 'Lord have mercy,' I used to think, 'on the woman who'd give you a second look unless she was obliged to!'"

"I grew to be that shaky and trembly that my life was a perfect misery; and so was Lemon's. But I refused to speak about it, which was a little relief, while poor Lemon would never so much as open his lips. I pitied him a deal more than I did myself. I did say to him once in one morning when Devlin's not here, and sell the furniture, and run away."

"You talk like a fool," said Lemon. "If we was to hide ourselves in the bowels of the earth he'd ferret us out."

"Then Lemon said one night that Devlin was going to paint our portraits."

"He shan't paint mine," I cried, "not if he offered to frame it in dymens!"

"The words was no sooner out of my lips than I turned almost to a jelly at hearing Devlin's voice at the back of me, saying—

"Nonsense, nonsense, Mrs. Lemon. Surely it ain't me you're speaking of. Don't they paint all the Court beauties, and ain't you as good as the best of them? Your face is like milk and roses, and I'm the artist that's going to do justice to it. You can't refuse me; you won't have the heart to refuse me."

"Which I hadn't, with him so close to me. He seemed to take the back bone out of me; I used to feel quite limp when he took me up like that. He did paint my picture, and there it is stuck on the wall; and though it's come over me a hundred times to drag it down and burn it, it's more than I dare do for fear of something dreadful happening."

"I can't describe what I went through while that picture was being painted. There was I, sitting like a statue in the position that Devlin placed me; and there was Lemon, leaning forward, with his hands clasping the arms of his chair, and his eyes glaring in his face like a ghost; and there was Devlin, waving his brush and painting me, making all sorts of strange marks, and singing all sorts of songs in all sorts of languages. He could do that, sir, I don't believe there's a language in the world that he can't speak, and I don't believe there's anything in the world, or out of it for that matter, that he doesn't know. Now, where did he get it all from?"

"I used to wonder about his age. It was a regular puzzle. Sometimes he looks quite young, and sometimes he looks as old as Methusalem. I plucked up courage once to ask him."

"What do you say to twenty?" he answered. "Or if that won't do, what do you say to eighty, or a couple of hundred?"

"When my portrait was finished he pretended to go into ecstasies over it, and said that it really ought to be exhibited."

"Mind you keep it as an airloom," he said. "You've no notion what it's worth."

"Then he took Lemon's picture, and it was a comfort to me that he painted my husband upstairs. Every night for a fortnight Lemon went up to Devlin's room, and set there for two or three hours, and then he'd slide into this room looking as if he'd just come out of his coffin. It gave me such a shock when I first saw the picture that I threw my apron over my head."

"Ah," said Devlin, with a grin, pulling my apron away. "I thought you'd be overcome when you set eyes on it. It's a rare piece of work, ain't it? Why, it almost speaks!"

"It was as if he'd been like could be—couldn't deny that—but there was the ugly, wicked look which you've noticed in that there stuffed bird and in the stone image on the mantelshelf. Devlin made us a present of them things after he'd painted the portraits, and told me to treasure 'em for his sake, and that whenever I looked at 'em I was to think of him. He said they was worth over so much money, but that I was never, never to part with 'em."

"If you do," he said, laughing in my face, "I'll haunt you day and night."

"So things went on, getting worse and worse every day, and Lemon got that thin that you could almost blow him away. And now, sir, I'm coming to the most dreadful part of the whole story, something that has frightened me more than all the rest put together. What I'm going to speak of now is that awful murder in Victoria Park. Don't think I'm making it up out of my head. I ain't clever enough or wicked enough. If I was I should deserve a judgment to fall on me."

"I've told you of Lemon speaking in his sleep; never did he go to bed without saying things in the night that'd send my heart into my mouth. He seemed as if he was haunted by shadows and spirits, and as if there was always something weighing on his soul that he daren't let out when he was awake. When I found it was no good arguing with him I give it up, and I bore with his whines and groans without telling him in the morning of the dreadful night I'd passed. But the day before yesterday, sir, things come to a head."

"He went out early with Devlin as usual, and they both come home together a deal later than

they was in the habit of doing. I've fixed the time in my diary, sir; it was half past eight o'clock. Before that I'd wrote my letter to you and posted it—the letter you got yesterday morning. Little did I dream of what was going to happen after I sent it off."

"I noticed that Lemon was more trembly than ever, and there was that in his eyes which made my heart bleed for him. It wasn't a wandering look, because he was afraid to look behind him; it was as if he was trying to shut out something horrible. But I didn't say a word to him while Devlin was with us. He didn't remain long."

"I'm going to my room," he said; "I've got a lot of writing to do. Bring me up a pot of tea before you go to bed. Lemon and me's been spending a pleasant hour at the Twisted Cow."

"Lemon looks as if he'd been spending a pleasant hour; I thought as I looked at his white face."

"Then Devlin went to his room on the second floor, and I breathed more free."

"The Twisted Cow, sir, is a public which Devlin is fond of. You may be sure he'd pick out a house with an outlandish name."

"Oh, Lemon, Lemon," I said, "you look like a ghost!"

"Hush!" he said, with his hand to his ear; he was afraid Devlin might be listening. "Don't speak to me, Fanny, I want to be quiet, very quiet. How horrible, how horrible!"

"What's horrible, Lemon?" I asked, putting my arms round his neck.

"He pushed me away, and asked what I meant. "You said, 'How horrible, how horrible' just now, Lemon."

"To my surprise, he answered, 'I didn't. You must have fancied it. Let me be quiet.'"

"I didn't dispute with him, and we set there in the parlour for more than an hour without saying a word to each other. Lemon hadn't been drinking, sir; he was as sober as I am this minute."

"I think I'll go to bed, Fanny," he said. "The tears come into my eyes, he spoke so soft. "Shall I go and get your supper beer, Lemon, I asked."

"No," he said, catching hold of me. "I won't be left alone in the house with that—that devil upstairs! I don't want no supper beer."

"It was the first time he'd ever spoke of Devlin in that way, and I knew that something out of the common must have happened. Perhaps they'd quarrelled. O, how I hoped they had. It might put an end to their partnership, and there would be a chance of peace and happiness once more."

"I won't leave you, Lemon," I said. "I'll take that wretch his tea, and I hope it'll choke him, and then I'll come to bed too. Shall I make you some gruel, Lemon, or anything else you fancy?"

"No," he answered. "I don't want nothing—only to sleep, to sleep!"

"I made the tea for Devlin, and it's a mercy I didn't have any poison in the house, because I might have been tempted to put it in the pot—though perhaps that wouldn't have hurt him. I knocked at his door, and he said as pleasant as pleasant can be, 'Come in, Mrs. Lemon. What a treasure you are! How happy Lemon ought to be with such a wife!'"

"But I didn't stop to talk to him. I put the tea on the table, and went down to Lemon. He was already in bed, and his head was covered with the bedclothes."

"I'll just run down," I whispered, "and put up the chain on the street door. I won't be a minute, Lemon."

"I was back in less than that, and I went to bed. Lemon never moved. I spoke to him, but he didn't answer me, and after a little while I went to sleep."

"I woke up as the clock struck twelve all in a perspiration. Lemon was talking in his sleep, and this is what he said—

"Victoria Park. Eighteen years old. Golden hair. With a bunch of daisies in her belt. A bunch of white daisies, with blood on 'em! With blood on 'em! With blood on 'em! O, Lord, have mercy on her! Near the water. Lord, have mercy on her—Lord have mercy on her!"

"And then, sir, he gave a scream that curdled right through me, and cried, 'Don't let him—don't let him! Save her—save her!'"

"How would you feel, sir, if you heard some one laying by your side saying such things in the dead of night?"

(To be continued.)

A GIRL WANTED TO READ WELL. At Liverpool on Tuesday, an elderly man, named Henry G. Lien, of 61, York-terrace, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with assaulting Elizabeth M'Knight, aged 12, and Prudence M'Knight, aged 15, on the 8th inst.—Mr. Moss, who prosecuted, said the girls resided with their parents at 123, Bond-street. On the 7th inst. their father saw an advertisement in a local newspaper to the following effect:—"Wanted, a young girl who can read well. Apply at 61, York-terrace."

"The mother of the girls, Elizabeth M'Knight, called at 61, York-terrace, at ten o'clock on the following morning. Defendant came to the door, took her into the sitting-room, and after closing the door, told her to sit down on a chair. She did so, and he then asked her where she lived, and if she were clean linen. She gave her address, and stated also that she had fallen down on the previous day and splashed her linen a little. He lifted up her petticoats, and subsequently took her on his knees, and commenced rocking her and cuddling her. Finally he engaged her to come and read for him at 2s. a week. The little girl went home and returned with her sister Prudence at half past one o'clock, owing to their mother having said she could spare her better than Elizabeth. Defendant invited them both in, and when they got into the sitting-room Elizabeth asked if her sister would not do. Defendant began the same kind of conduct with Prudence that he had practised towards Elizabeth on the previous day, and ultimately he engaged her at 2s. a week in the place of her younger sister. The elder sister entered on her duties the next day, and returned home in the evening, saying that defendant did not want her any more, having engaged another girl. On the 10th the father of the girls called upon Mr. Lien, who immediately upon seeing him said, "It was not on account of the girls sitting on my knees, but that she has left, but she could not read. He (Mr. Moss) was informed that the girl could read very well. The case was one that required very careful consideration, and he asked the bench for a remand for a week in order that the police might make inquiries.—Defendant, asked if he had anything to say against the remand, made a statement in such a very low tone of voice that he was several times enjoined by the magistrates and their clerk (Mr. Ellis) to "speak up." It was perfectly untrue, he said, that he lifted up the girl's clothes. He asked her if she had any clean underclothing, and upon that she lifted her petticoats and showed her linen to him. He never touched the girl, the only offence he committed—if it was an offence—being that he had taken her on his knees in order to ascertain whether she could read well or not. When he found she could not read fluently, and that there were many words which she could not express properly, he thought he was doing right in dismissing her.—The bench told the defendant to appear again that day week."

At the Listowel Petty Sessions on Saturday, a woman named Lynch was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting two policemen.

William Miles, a coal porter, living at 8, Colebrook Vale, Edith, whilst engaged at Beadle's Wharf, Edith, recently, fell from the jetty to the ground a distance of 15ft., and was picked up insensible. He was removed to the Cottage Hospital, where he remains.

Messrs. Wilson having got back their £10,800 worth of bonds, I trust they and other dealers in valuable securities to bearer will not for the future entrust masses of them to raw youths for delivery. Few are aware of the extent to which this risk is run by commercial men in the City. I have known cases of boys being employed to carry about thousands of pounds in notes and negotiable securities.

▲ WORKING

LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Mayor's Court.

(Before the Assistant-Judge, Mr. F. Roxburgh, and a Jury.)

ACTION AGAINST AN OMNIBUS COMPANY.—**CLEMENTS V. THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY, LIMITED.**—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Richard Clements, fish dealer, of 304, Hackney-road, against the defendant company to recover substantial damages for personal injuries sustained through the alleged carelessness and negligent driving of one of their servants. Mr. Clements was counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. McCall represented the defendant company. From the opening statement it appeared that the plaintiff, on the 23rd March last, about midday, was driving his cart, laden with fish, from Billingsgate Market along Bishopsgate-street towards home, and whilst crossing Thredneedle-street an omnibus belonging to the defendant company crossed over, the result being that a collision occurred. The plaintiff was thrown down and injured, his pony hurt, and his fish all thrown over the road. The next day, feeling very ill, he went to a doctor, under whom he remained nearly a month, but was bad for two months. The plaintiff bore out the statement of counsel, and said that his profits sometimes out of 255 worth of fish was £9 or £10. Cross-examined by Mr. McCall: It was true that he got £10 profit a week out of his fish shop. His Lordship: That must be a very profitable trade. Mr. McCall: Yes, I should think the market for fish shops in Hackney will go up considerably. (Laughter.) His Lordship: Are you now in pain? Plaintiff: Yes. His Lordship: Then you may have a seat. Plaintiff: Oh, I have got sick of this. (Laughter.) The medical evidence showed that the plaintiff was suffering from bruises and contusions on different parts of his body, and was now suffering from great excitement. The defence was that the accident was the plaintiff's fault, and that the jury evidently believed, for they found a verdict for the defendant company.

Mansion House.

ADMITTING THE REVERENDS.—George Collins and Elizabeth Spencer were charged with attempting to pick pockets on the previous afternoon in St. Paul's Cathedral. Police-constable Egan said that he watched the prisoners for an hour and a half prowling about the cathedral, and making every effort to pick the pockets of the worshippers. The prisoners were charged with being "covered" by the male prisoner's hand. Several attempts to pick the pockets of ladies. They were arrested on their departure. The prisoners repudiated the idea of going to such a place to pick pockets. They had only gone to see Wellington's monument and the reverends. An assistant verger said the complaints they had of ladies losing their purses were very numerous. The prisoners were remanded.

Guildhall.

CHARGE OF STRALING LETTERS.—Charles Tait, 19, was charged with stealing letters belonging to the Shoe and Leather Record Company (Limited), of Finsbury Pavement. Alfred Bradford said that he was manager to the company. In consequence of missing a number of letters which he had known were sent to them, he communicated with the Post Office authorities. On the 8th of June he received a communication, in consequence of which he spoke to the accused, and he admitted taking the letters, and asked them not to prosecute him. Witness told him that he would have to consult the other members of the company, and asked him to go to them in a week's time. He did not go. Witness had not seen him from that time. At the police station, three letters, containing cheques, were found upon him. Police-constable Bateman said that the accused was given into his custody for stealing the letters. When searched a number of letters, containing cheques, postal orders, a half of a 45 Bank of England note, and twenty-two pawnbrokers' duplicates, were found upon him. He was remanded.

Marlborough-street.

A PERSISTENT NUISANCE.—Lizzie Sinclair, a young woman who for years has been a frequent visitor to this court, was charged with being drunk and noisy in Leicester-square. The prisoner, as usual, presented a shocking spectacle when standing in the dock. She was attired in a dirty old skirt and cotton "body," but had neither shoes, bonnet, nor shawl. Her hair was dishevelled, and she stood in the dock with folded arms and a defiant look. Constable Baker said that shortly before one o'clock that morning he found the woman lying in Wardour-street. He ordered her away, and the left after giving him a volley of the foulest abuse. Shortly afterwards he saw her again in Leicester-square. She was then lying on the ground, and when he saw him she began to shout in a loud and foul manner. Her language was so foully kind. A gentleman gave her 6d. to go away. She refused, however, and he had to send for the ambulance to remove her to the station. The prisoner said that she was not drunk. She was sitting down with her matches when the constable ordered her to get up, and called her by an offensive name. She only came out of the workhouse on Friday, and got some matches to sell. Police-constable 326 C produced the remnants of a prison rug, and said that the prisoner had torn it up when confined in the cell, as well as the "body" she was wearing. The damage done was about 10s. Mr. Hannay: What have you to say? Prisoner (contemptuously): I tore the rug. Sergeant Brewer said that the prisoner had been in the dock many times. On the 25th June she was sent to St. Thomas's Home, with the hope of reclaiming her, but all efforts appeared to be useless. The prisoner said that if a gentleman gave her sixpence the police must have taken it. Mr. Hannay: I suppose that all this arises from drink. One month's hard labour. The woman picked up the remnants of her torn clothing, and, with head erect, hurried towards the cells.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF SEALSKIN JACKETS.—Seymour Lloyd, draper, of Stanhope-street, was charged with being concerned with Edward Lavers, a tailor, of Lambeth-street, in stealing and receiving seal skin jackets, of the value of £150, between June and 11th of August, 1888, the property of Mr. T. S. Jay, Regent-street. Detective-sergeant G. St. John said that when he arrested Lavers for stealing twelve seal skin jackets from the International Fur Stores, Regent-street, he made a communication to witness, who found in his possession six letters undated and without any address, signed "E. Stanhope." He then proceeded to Messrs. Hopkins and Co., drapers, of Shoreditch, accompanied by Mr. Jay, and saw Lloyd. He informed him that Lavers had stolen the jackets, and that he (Lloyd) disposed of a great number. Lloyd admitted that Lavers knew him as Stanhope, and that he had met Lavers, and then in consequence of the conversation witness took him into custody. The prisoner was remanded, bail being allowed in two sureties of £50 each.

Marylebone.

COAL STEALING.—Frederick Taverner, aged 22, of Stabington-street, was charged on a warrant with stealing three sacks of coal, worth 5s., the property of Robert Macpherson and Co., coal merchants, of Mansfield-place, Kentish Town, and Henry Colman, a dealer, of Willow Walk, was charged with receiving the same with a guilty knowledge. In May, Taverner, with a man named Carter, was sent out with a load of coal to be delivered at a convent in Lloyd-square, Clerkenwell. Shortly after their departure, Mr. Trinkwater, the manager, drove up the Highgate-road, and saw Taverner and Carter delivering coal at Colman's shop. The men then drove away, and Colman's shopkeeper, but eventually a statement was made to the effect that Colman had made

arrangements with them that they should steal the coal and shoot it in his cellar. Taverner ran away, but Carter was detained and charged, and at this court he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. Macpherson said this was a serious matter for himself and the trade generally, because employers were obliged to trust their carmen. Colman was often in the yard where the carmen were. Mr. De Ruten sent Taverner to three months' imprisonment, and said that Colman was deserving of severe punishment, but he had not the power to inflict a heavier sentence than three months' imprisonment.

Clerkenwell.

NEGLECTING HIS FAMILY.—Daniel Pratley, aged 35, of Middlesex-street, St. Pancras, cab-driver, badge No. 5,570, was charged on a warrant for unlawfully and wilfully neglecting to provide adequate food and clothing for his six children, being in his custody and under the age of 14 years, whereby their health had been seriously injured. George James Moon, relieving officer of St. Pancras, stated that he went to the prisoner's house on August 10th. He found the prisoner lying on the parlour floor drunk. The children, who were in the same room, were in a frightful condition. They were only half clad and in a very filthy state, being covered with vermin. The youngest child, aged 15 months, looked like a skeleton, and the other children had a sickly and pallid look. Witness examined another room in the house and found that even worse than the first. The children had evidently made a convenience of the room, the smell coming from it being very offensive. The children were conveyed to the workhouse. Mr. Smith said that he could not conceive a worse state of neglect. The condition of the children was shocking, and must have been known to the prisoner. He would be imprisoned, with hard labour, for four months.

Thames.

A BROGUE'S ARTIFICE.—David Blumstein, 21, was charged on remand with burglariously breaking and entering the premises of James Driscoll, of the Black Horse public-house, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel. Prosecutor said that just before three o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 11th August, he was awake by a constable and a neighbour, and on going downstairs he found the accused in custody. Witness went into the kitchen and there found marks on the paintwork under the eaves. The latter had no fastening on the eaves. The accused had come to bed at 12.30 on the previous night, and prisoner was not in the house then. He lived three doors off, and without any difficulty could get on to the kitchen roof. When witness was called up he also found the door of the public bar open. Constable Cyril Fleck, 388 H, said that at two o'clock on the morning in question he heard a shout. He then saw prisoner, who had no boots on, run out of Plummer's-row, along Cope-street. Witness followed him, and after a chase of 200 yards, caught him. The prisoner then said, "There he goes; come on." Witness went back, and a man named Cohen said the accused had broken into the Black Horse. He took him back to the house and found the front door open. Cohen then said he saw the prisoner get into the house, and he (Cohen) rang the bell to awaken the landlord, when the accused rushed out of the front door. Witness examined the premises, and found marks of recent footprints on the roof leading to the skylight mentioned. When the accused was charged at the police station, he said, "It's a lie." He was committed for trial.

POLICEMAN'S COLLAR-BONE BROKEN.—A young man, giving the name of Edward Russell, was charged with violently assaulting Police-constable Clarke and breaking his collar-bone. The officer said that about ten minutes to one on Thursday morning he was on duty in Cable-street, when he was called to a disturbance in Mayfield Buildings between the prisoner and another man. He requested them to go away, and Russell refused. He then struck witness in the chest, and tripped him up with his foot. Witness fell on his shoulder, and had his collar-bone broken. Russell made his escape, and witness was conveyed to the station. Prisoner was most indignant that he had been charged, and positively asserted that he was "not the chap." The constable, however, in answer to the magistrate, said he picked the prisoner out from eight or nine other men, and before that he gave a description of him. It was rather dark, but he was positive prisoner was the man. Prisoner was committed for trial.

Worship-street.

HELPING THEIR FRIEND HOME.—Michael Collins, 33, news-vendor, and Thomas Tuck, 31, labourer, were charged with having been concerned together in stealing from the person of Charles Day a diamond pin, a pocket comb, and other articles. The prosecutor, a baker, of Cadogan-terrace, Victoria Park, was previously put into the dock and charged with being drunk and incapable, and was fined 5s. He was unable to say anything about the prisoners charged with robbing him, although they claimed to be friends of his. He said they were strangers, and was not aware what they had done. He identified the diamond pin and other property produced as his. The evidence of Henry Mountjoy, 583 City police, showed that at one o'clock that (Saturday) morning he came upon the prosecutor Day and the prisoners in Artillery-place, Bishopsgate, the prosecutor being on his back on the pavement, with Tuck holding him down, and the other prisoner bending over him, rifling his pockets. He had not seen the constable's approach, and on his exclaiming, "What's this?" both men became busy raising the prosecutor to a standing position. Collins was, however, seen to put something from his hand on to the pavement, and the officer on examining the spot found other diamond pin, comb, and other articles. Tuck and Collins led the prosecutor to a common lodging-house close by, but then a constable of the H Division came up, and both prisoners were arrested. They said they were only helping their friend home, and had not robbed him. It was believed that they were known to the police, and Mr. Bushby thereupon ordered a remand.

STEALING A CASH-BOX.—Samuel Sturge, 28, cash-monger, was charged with having stolen a cash-box and about £2 10s., the property of Frederick Taylor, college-house keeper, of Hackney-road. The evidence of a little boy named George, 10 years old, showed that he was in the coffee-shop at the time on the night of Saturday, the 4th inst., and saw the prisoner, who had been served as a customer, reach over the partition between the shop and the parlour and take from a shelf in the latter a box, which he put beneath his coat and then walked out with. There were others with him, and they threatened to "pay" the boy if he said a word, and he told the magistrate that he was frightened, and did not say anything until the following night. 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MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.—John McCarthy, a discharged soldier, was brought up to be dealt with as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond. He was arrested for begging in the Strand on Saturday, the 11th of August. Colman, chief officer of the Mendicity Society, proved several previous convictions for similar offences, and said the prisoner was in the habit of going about without any shoes, and carrying sometimes a pencil and at others a box of matches in his hand. He was sometimes very abusive. The prisoner said he was not begging when arrested, but was only buying a halfpenny trotter. He was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—William Kelly, 16, described as a porter, pleaded guilty to having been found at night in unlawful possession of certain housebreaking implements. There was also another charge against him of attempting to break and enter the dwelling-house of Mrs. Emily Turner, of 33, Gerrard-street, Soho, with intent to commit a felony. Police-constable 314 C said that several houses in the neighbourhood of Soho had recently been broken open, and from one jewellery worth £150 had been stolen. The marks on the door of this house corresponded with those which would be made by a chisel which was found in the prisoner's possession. Having been previously convicted, he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

WATCH ROBBERIES.—Henry Moriarty, 23, labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 3rd of August, a watch and chain from the person of Edward Fitzgerald. The prisoner acted in concert with another man, who made his escape. In one of the prisoner's stockings the prosecutor's watch was found, and the chain was found in the other. The prisoner acted very violently when caught, and threw the prosecutor down, and threatened the police. Previous convictions, commencing in the year 1880, and including one term of five years' penal servitude, having been proved against him, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Henry Wood, alias Stanley, 22, who said he had no control over his actions, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chain from the person of Jane Duckett, on the night of the 9th of August, in Church-street, Shoreditch. Several previous convictions for minor offences having been proved against him, he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.—Henry Meeking, 16, labourer, was indicted for stealing a gold watch valued at £20, from the person of David Duffy. Mr. Block prosecuted. The prosecutor on the 6th of August was at Alexandra Park, and noticed the prisoner pushing against him. The prisoner made a snatch at the prosecutor's watch, which fell on the ground, and the prosecutor stooped to pick it up. The prisoner then ran away, but was seized by a witness, who handed him over to the custody of 263 Y. The prosecutor stated that he did not lose sight of the prisoner until the accused was arrested, and the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Thomas M'Grath, 21, barber, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from the person of Russell Wadsworth, and also to assaulting Thomas Manton to prevent arrest.—Detective Mote, A Division, said there was a previous conviction and a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment against the prisoner who was associated with a gang of thieves who were the terror of Regent-street and the West-end. They dressed well, and were round persons getting well-known and transacting business. When arrested the prisoner was very violent, and it took three constables to convey him to the police station. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.—Edwin Owen, 24, labourer, was indicted for stealing two suits of clothes and other articles, value £18, the goods of George Orton, and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at £2, the goods of William Clegg. Mr. Poynter prosecuted. The prosecutor, who is a warehouseman, formerly resided at 70, Cypress-street, Dalston, in which house the prisoner was also a lodger. The prosecutor left home on the 18th of August, 1887, and on his return in the evening found that the door of his room had been opened, and that his boxes had been broken open. In addition to the property mentioned in the charge, he missed a watch-chain, a wedding-ring, £3 10s. in gold, a compass, and two other chains. One suit of clothes he recovered from a pawnbroker, on payment of half the amount for which they had been pledged. Sergeant Vagg, of the J Division, who arrested the prisoner on the 30th of July, produced two rings which he found at the prisoner's lodgings in Canonbury-street, Islington. The prisoner disappeared from Cypress-street on the day of the robbery. The prisoner was found guilty, and he was then indicted for stealing a suit of clothes and other articles, the property of J. Perrell, on the 1st of January, 1887, from 33, Holme-street, Hackney. The prisoner shared a room with the prosecutor, and left on the day of the robbery. Sergeant Vagg found a pocket-book, the property of the prosecutor, in the prisoner's pocket. The prisoner was convicted on this charge, and also pleaded guilty to stealing three watches and other articles, valued at £10, the goods of his brother, Henry Owen. His lordship sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE KNIFE.—John Holmes, 22, described as a labourer, was indicted for maliciously wounding Joel King. Mr. Buck prosecuted. On the afternoon of the 9th of August the prisoner and the prosecutor were in Green-street, Bethnal Green. The prisoner was behind the prosecutor, and stabbed him in the back with a knife. Police-constable Ridley, 134 H, said he saw the prisoner holding the knife by the throat. The prisoner had a knife in his hand, and the witness asked him what he was doing. The prisoner, who was under the influence of drink, replied, "It is all right, governor, this is what I did it with." He had a knife in his hand. The jury found him guilty of unlawful wounding, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.—James Edes, a man on crutches, who has been several times convicted of assaults, was indicted for having assaulted several constables belonging to the H Division, at Market Hill, Shadwell. He pleaded guilty. Mr. W. T. Raymond prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence given for the prosecution that the prisoner, who was a companion, the latter of whom had been sentenced by the magistrate at Thames Police Court, were misconducting themselves outside a public-house, and that the prisoner had stabbed the police-constable who was called to assist in keeping order. The jury found a verdict of common assault only. Mr. Fletcher: Only a common assault, gentlemen?—Three former convictions for assaults were proved against the prisoner, who was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

WOOD STEALING.—Walter Little, 35, porter, was indicted for stealing eight boards valued at 30s., the property of Sarah M. Fox. Mr. Blaise Butler prosecuted. The prosecutor, who is a widow, carries on business as a timber merchant in Old-street, and on Saturday, the 11th of August, she missed some boards from one of her stacks. The prisoner was seen in Rivington-street with the boards in his possession, and was given into custody. He was found guilty. Warder Turrell having proved several previous convictions, the accused was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEFT BY A BARMAN.—Frederick Battie, 24, barman, was indicted for stealing 4s., the moneys of Mr. Charles Frederick Ireland, his master, landlord of the Hercules public-house, Devonshire-street, Lisson Grove. The theft was proved by some marked money being found in the prisoner's possession, and on being arrested he denied the charge, and said it was all a mistake. Mr. Ribton prosecuted, and Mr. G. Paul Taylor defended. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BREAKING A WOMAN'S LEG.—Joseph Reynolds, labourer, was charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, and a common assault upon Louisa Gear, by kicking her and breaking her right leg. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Purcell prosecuted, and Mr. W. T.

Raymond and Mr. George appeared for the defence. The prosecutor, who came into court upon crutches, and was allowed to be seated during the trial, said that she and the prisoner were lodgers at 45, Johnson-street, St. Pancras. On Monday night, July 16th, between eight and nine o'clock, she was in the back garden with some children who were playing there, when the defendant came into the garden to do something to his fowlhouse. He said to her, "What are you doing here?" to which she replied that she was not doing any harm. He then turned round and smacked her in the face. He afterwards followed to the house door, and when inside, he attacked her again and kicked her, saying, "If your old man don't do it, I will." He then kicked her a second time, causing her to fall and break one of her legs. A constable was sent for and the prisoner given into custody. In cross-examination by Mr. W. T. Raymond, witness said she had had three or four glasses of ale, and as she was not in the habit of drinking, it might have had an effect upon her. A police-constable said when he took the prisoner into custody he denied the charge, and said he merely pushed the prosecutor. Medical evidence was given that the injuries inflicted were consistent with a fall or a kick. Mr. W. T. Raymond having briefly addressed the jury, they returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was liberated.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN GAOL.—George Munroe, 53, described as a labourer, was convicted of stealing a watch from Mr. George Squire, a miner, residing at 20, Liverpool-street, King's Cross. Mr. A. P. Pol. prosecuted. The prosecutor on the night of the 6th inst. was walking quietly along Cromer-street when the prisoner and several other men of a rough class surrounded him and robbed him of his watch. Detective-sergeant Knight, of the E or Bow-street, Division of police, having proved that the prisoner had spent about twenty-five years of his life in prison, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

CONVICTION OF EXPERT THIEVES.—Charles Coleman, 38, carpenter, and Michael Donovan, 25, labourer, were indicted for stealing 500 bamboo canes, the goods of Mr. Walter Evans, of 1, Williams Mews, Stanhope-street, Euston-road. The canes were stolen from prosecutor's premises some time ago, and the matter was placed in the hands of Detective-sergeant Brown, of the S or Liberty-street Division of the Metropolitan Police, who traced them to the possession of a person in Bath-street, Euston-road. After conviction, Warder Humphreys, of Pentonville Prison, proved several former offences against both prisoners, and said that he had known them for a very long time as expert thieves. The assistant judge sentenced Coleman to eighteen and Donovan to fourteen months' imprisonment, each with hard labour.

A NOTORIOUS IMPOSTOR.—Ann Buckridge, a woman about 50 years of age, was brought up to be dealt with as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond. According to a statement made by Joseph Bosley, an officer of the Mendicity Society, the prisoner was taken into custody on the 10th of August for begging in the Strand. She was in the habit of borrowing children and taking them out with her on her begging excursions. During the past seventeen years she had been convicted thirty-one times for begging, assaults on the police, breaking glass, unlawful possession of stolen property, and various other offences. His lordship sentenced her to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner (addressing the mendicity officer): Oh, you wicked scoundrel, I shall remember you.

WAREHOUSE BREAKING.—John Hudson, 52, mason; George Bober, 18, labourer; and Lewis Ladbroke, 20, labourer, were indicted for breaking and entering the warehouse of Isaac Amonberg, waterproof manufacturer, of 273, Commercial-road, and stealing waterproof goods, value £68. Mr. Griffiths prosecuted. On the evening of the 10th of August the prosecutor locked up his premises as usual, and at about midnight the three prisoners were observed sitting on a barrow at the corner of Devonshire-street, which is exactly opposite the prosecutor's warehouse. They were watched by the police, and on finding they were observed went away. A bunch of skeleton keys was found under the barrow. They were followed, but after a time they were lost sight of, and the next that was seen of them was shortly before two a.m. on the morning of the 11th, when they were standing by a rate in Commercial-road. They moved away when the constables came in sight, but under of a charge of loitering. The men were then arrested on a charge of loitering. Previous to this a man named Gates saw Ladbroke and the other prisoners in Nelson-street. Ladbroke was seen to throw a bundle into the doorway of his house, at No. 40 in that street, and another man named Bowley picked up the bundle, which was found to contain waterproofs. On an examination of Ladbroke's house several other waterproofs were found. On Bober being searched, a screw-driver was found in his possession, the size of which corresponded with the marks made on the till in the prosecutor's warehouse which was broken open. The jemmy also corresponded with the marks made on the front door of the warehouse. On the premises being examined, it was found that in addition to the articles stolen a large number of waterproofs had been packed up ready for removal. The jury found all the prisoners guilty. Evidence was given showing that Hudson had undergone two terms of penal servitude of five years each, and one of twenty years for housebreaking. In the latter case the prisoner's companion murdered the housekeeper of the premises broken into, and was hanged for the offence. He has long been known to the police by several aliases. His lordship now sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour; Ladbroke to ten, and Bober to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A POLICE MURDER.—Thomas Clarke surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Burnie prosecuted, and Mr. Georgehan defended. It seems that in July the defendant, who is a Nonconformist minister, went to several houses in Highbury New Park, collecting money for the Pallet House Mission in the East-end. On the complaint of the park-keeper he was stopped by a constable who asked him to go to the police station in order that inquiries might be made into the truth of his statements. On the way he attempted to escape, and was taken into custody. He was released, and the police station till a gentleman arrived from whom he obtained a subscription, and who consented to prosecute him. He was then searched by the police. It appeared that he had once lived in Pallet House, and carried on a mission there, but that he had been ejected for non-payment of rent. The prosecution attempted to prove that his mission had ceased to exist, but the evidence on the other side tended to show that it was still being carried on, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The assistant judge said he highly disapproved of the conduct of the police in this case, and the defendant ought never to be arrested.

SWIFT CRUISERS FOR THE NAVY.—The Admiralty have ordered two first-class gun-vessels of a fast type to be built at Sheerness Dock-yards. The vessels have been designed by Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction. They will be 220ft. in length, with a displacement of 735 tons, and they are to be fitted with machinery of 4,500-horse power, estimated to propel them at twenty-one knots per hour, which is a higher rate of speed than has ever been attained by a British war-vessel. Their armament will be of a powerful type, consisting entirely of quick-firing guns and tubes for discharging Whitely's torpedoes. These vessels were ordered for Sheerness Yard, but their construction has been ordered so as to prevent the slackness which prevails in the repairing department. The vessels will be built on lines similar to the Spider and Sandfly, which were found very useful during the naval manoeuvres, but will be larger, faster, and more powerful in every respect.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN LEEDS.

The report by the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade on the sweating system in Leeds has been issued. As the result of his inquiries Mr. Burnett says:—"In Leeds the growth of the Jewish population has been strikingly sudden and rapid. Twenty-five years ago there were not a sufficient number of Jews in Leeds to form a congregation, for which ten men are requisite. Mr. Abrahams (a Jewish Rabbi) was of opinion that there may now be 8,000 foreign Jews in Leeds. But, to be well within bounds, he limited himself to the general statement that the Jewish population in Leeds is not less than from 6,000 to 7,000. Recently the influx has been heavy and continuous, and the immigrants continue to arrive every day. There is here a board of guardians, but its resources are limited. Most of the people who arrive, however, either come to friends, or have sufficient means to enable them to live until they find work. As elsewhere, these people may be almost said to form a foreign colony in the heart of an English town, and Leeds has now its Jewish quarter just as the East-end of London has. They have settled down in a district called The Leylands, and have taken such complete possession of it that in the board school of the locality 75 per cent. of the children are Jews. The streets in The Leylands are beginning to assume a distinctly foreign character. The names above the shops are foreign, and the notices in the windows are printed in Hebrew characters. The words spoken are unintelligible to English ears, and about the race of the children in the streets, and the people at the doors there can be no mistake. The quality of the house accommodation for working people in Leeds is, however, of a very superior character to that of the East-end of London, and there is an absence of that appearance of misery and squalor which makes Whitechapel and St. George's-in-the-East so oppressive to the stranger. Rents are also much lower, provisions are cheaper, and it may be said without reserve that the Jewish toilers in Leeds are better off than their brethren in London. The bulk of the Jewish workers are employed at some branch of the tailoring trade, or at boot, shoe, and slipper making. The tailoring is proportioned to deal with it only. Seven or eight years ago the men formed a society which was to include all the chief branches of the trade. For years it languished and made but little progress. It paid no benefits, but was for trade protection only. The contribution was only 2d. per week, and the accumulated fund at the beginning of the dispute was only some £80 or £90. As a strike became not only possible, but likely, the whole of the men in the trade became members of the society, and thus there was an organisation, nominally 1,500 strong, but with only funds for a twentieth of that number. We get then at the fact that there are 1,500 men employed under the sweating system in Leeds. Women to men would seem to be in the proportion of about six to four. We get thus a total of 3,000 people employed by the sub-contractors in the clothing trade of Leeds. The number of highly skilled practical tailors in Leeds who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Tailors is about 270. Leeds being the centre of the most extensive cloth-producing district in the kingdom, possesses exceptional advantages as a place of manufacture of clothing of all kinds, and great as this trade has always been there, it is now extending more rapidly than ever. Several large clothing factories have sprung up, and the clothing trade, but so small as they to the trade to be done by the factory owners are on a much larger scale than those in London. Some of them are men of much capital, and have laid down engine power to drive their sewing machines. As in London, they are mostly in the coat trade. A few may do vests, or even trousers, but in the vast majority of cases these are done in the factories, or by people working in their own houses. The London sweater with eight or ten machines is a big man in the trade, and but few of them are to be met with, but in Leeds a master with only ten or twelve machines is considered a small employer. The largest masters in the Leeds trade have forty machines, and the average of machines to each master is somewhere between twenty and thirty. It is said by the men that many, if not indeed most, of these sub-contractors are not tailors at all, never put in a stitch in their lives, but belonged to other trades, finding only in the tailoring trade an investment for money they had earned or saved in other ways. Sub-division of labour is the special feature of the Leeds trade, and this is carried out to a greater extent than in London. According to the masters, they prefer Jewish workmen to English because they are more docile; but if they can get a steady, reliable English workman they prefer him, because he is more skilful at his trade. Compared generally with the condition of the East-end trade, it may be said that while in Leeds the wages may in many cases be 10 to 15 per cent. less, they are, as a rule, more uniform, and in some branches quite as high, if not higher, than East-end rates; while in the matter of hours they are 20 to 25 per cent. less. Competition is not yet so keen as in London, the workshops are on a larger scale, and the cost of food, fuel, and house rent is much lower."

THE SECRET MARRIAGE: A SETTLEMENT.—William Henry Diprose, of High-street, Upper Tooting, surrendered to his bail at Wandsworth to further answer the charge of neglecting to maintain his wife, Grace Diprose, who in consequence became chargeable to the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, as previously reported in the People. The prosecution was undertaken by Mr. Chater on behalf of the guardians, and the case was adjourned to enable the parties to come to some amicable arrangement. Mr. George F. Bell, who represented the prisoner, now stated that he had had an opportunity of consulting with the wife and Mr. Chater, and arrangements had been made for her support. He hoped that at a future occasion the parties would be able to live together. Mr. Chater said the wife would receive 10s. weekly under the agreement, and on the payment of the costs, which amounted to £4 10s., incurred by the guardians, he was willing to withdraw the prosecution. Mr. Bell said the costs would be paid. Mr. Plowden remarked that the court was treating the prisoner with considerable leniency, as he had behaved towards his wife in a heartless manner by deserting her at a time when she most needed his protection, and driving her to destitution. He thought the guardians had taken a very proper course in ordering the prisoner to show cause why he should not be considered in the sight of the law an idle and disorderly person. Mr. Bell wished to remind the magistrate that he endeavoured, on behalf of the father, to arrive at some amicable arrangement before the issue of the warrant for the prisoner's arrest. Mr. Plowden said the prisoner would be discharged.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—Great sensation has been created in the Trocadero quarter of Paris by the fatal dénouement of a love intrigue. A woman of 35 fell desperately in love with a young man. Her husband heard of the intrigue, and one day met his wife with her lover. The guilty pair ran away and escaped. The young man returned to his parents' house, but the woman, not daring to return home, wandered about for not less than three days sleeping in the open air. She wrote several letters imploring her husband to forgive her and allow her to return home. The answers were to be addressed to a poste restante, but none ever came. At last she wrote to her lover, asking him to meet her. He did so, and while they were crossing the Pont des Invalides the woman threw herself into the Seine. Her lover jumped in after her, and succeeded at length in seizing her. He then swam with her to a buoy and clung to it. He was soon rescued from his perilous position, but the woman was drowned.

STABBING AFFAIRS.

A Dispute about Some Beer.

Henry Thompson, 18, John Knox, 22, and John Dudley, 25, were charged at Worship-street Police Court on Wednesday with being concerned together in feloniously cutting and wounding Thomas Holland, by stabbing him in the stomach with a knife. A solicitor defended Thompson and Dudley. The latter was apprehended only on Tuesday night, and placed now in the dock for the first time. The prosecutor, Holland, too, now first attended from the hospital, but his evidence was particularly vague as to the origin of a disturbance which took place in Bethnal Green-road soon after midnight on the 7th inst. The prosecutor said there was a dispute about some beer, and Dudley, whom he was not disputing with, "stuck a knife into his stomach," the weapon going through his waistcoat, trousers-band, and two shirts, and then penetrating him deeply. About the same time he received a blow on the head from a thick stick from one of the other prisoners, but he could not say which. He bled a great deal, and was taken to the hospital. On being examined he said that he had cut his arm a vastish number of men from Lea Bridge to Bethnal Green, and the dispute arose as to the men paying for the ride. He was positive as to Dudley being the man who stabbed him. A young man named Moss deposed that the prosecutor invited him and the prisoners, with other young men, to ride from Lea Bridge to Bethnal Green in his van, and a dispute arising as to payment, the prosecutor and three others attacked his party with sticks and whips. The witness thought it better to get away, but after going a short distance Knox and Dudley rejoined him, and said that Thompson was taken into custody for stabbing. Dudley, however, the witness said, confessed to him that he had "put it into one of them." The witness asked him what he meant, and Dudley said he showed him the knife, and said he had "pulled it upwards," illustrating his action. Another witness, Henry Arno, said that he saw Dudley stab Holland, and then, turning his back upon the man, he shut up the knife and put it into his waistcoat pocket. Two other witnesses said that all the three prisoners had knives out. After further evidence, Mr. Saunders said there was no case against Thompson and Knox, and he ordered their discharge. Dudley, who reserved his defence, was fully committed for trial, bail being refused.

A Whitechapel Case.

Before Mr. Lushington, at the Thames Police Court on Wednesday, Richard Patterson, 28, a dock labourer, was charged on remand with attempting to murder his wife Annie, by stabbing her with a carving-knife, on June 26th, at No. 13, Grove-street, Whitechapel. He was further charged with stabbing John Barry. Mrs. Patterson deposed that on the day in question she and her husband were at home, and she was sitting at her husband. He picked up a lamp, and threw it at her. She went out early next morning, and did not return until evening. She then found the door shut, whereupon she burst it open. Accused and his little boy Richard came up the stairs, and witness spat in her husband's face several times. He then hit her with his hands, and she threw several cups at him. The prisoner went downstairs, and shortly afterwards returned with the witness's brother, John Barry. He then went to a cupboard, and took out a carving knife. Soon afterwards the found she was out. The police came and took her to the London Hospital. John Barry also deposed that the prisoner's wife complained to him of her husband's ill-usage, and the witness said if he wanted to hit her he might use his hands. The prisoner then got a carving-knife, and the witness said, "What have you got that for, Dick?" The accused then stabbed him in the jaw with it. His sister screamed, and then the prisoner struck her with the knife. The witness received eight wounds. The prisoner kept on stabbing him and his sister, and they were afterwards taken to the London Hospital. The witness was there for four weeks. Medical evidence having been given, the prisoner was committed for trial.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH OR CHILD MURDER.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Wednesday, Ruth Newman, 20, a housemaid, was charged on remand, before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, with the wilful murder of her infant child, and the concealment of the birth. The child was found dead on the 13th inst. Since the first hearing, when a charge of concealment of birth was preferred, an inquest has been held and a verdict of wilful murder returned. The child's body was found under the seat of a third-class railway carriage at the Mansion House Station, on the night of the 13th inst., and from the paper in which it was wrapped it was traced to belong to the prisoner, who was a housemaid at the Falcon Tavern, in Gough-square. When interrogated by the police she at first denied all knowledge of the child, but eventually she admitted that it was hers, though she said it had neither moved nor breathed. She had kept the child, the body in her box for a week, when she took it with her in a train on the Underground line, and left it in a carriage. Mr. Mesquita, a surgeon in practice at 11, Southwark Bridge-road, who was called by the police to examine the child, said the surface of the body was covered with blisters and there was a laceration of the skin under the chin. The eyeballs were prominent, and the tongue slightly protruded. He subsequently made a post-mortem examination, and found the lungs healthy and perfectly distended with air. He was of opinion that the child had had a separate existence, and had died of asphyxia consequent on strangulation. The coroner of the City of London Mortuary, in Golden-square, produced a bill addressed to the prisoner, which he had adhering to the child's back when it was brought there. After some further evidence, Sir Andrew Lusk committed the prisoner for trial, observing that he thought it was more a case of concealment of birth than of murder.

STRANGE DEATH IN CAMDEN TOWN.

At St. Pancras Coroner's Court, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott held an inquest on the body of Elizabeth Schofield, aged 67, a widow, an artificial flower-maker, lately lodging at 3, Wrotham-road, Camden Town, who was believed to have died from the effects of violence. According to the daughter of the deceased, servant to Messrs. Humphreys, of 3, Wrotham-road, the deceased had shared the witness's room at that house for eighteen months. Her mother was allowed to remain in the house by the landlady, who also supplied her with food. This was gratuitous. The deceased was seized with a spasm early on the 15th inst., and expired a quarter of an hour afterwards. The coroner: Are you aware that your mother was injured?—Witness: No, sir. She added that Mrs. Humphreys and the deceased were friendly. The latter was left some property in India, and papers were found relating to it. Three years ago she had a fall. Dr. W. Dunlop, medical superintendent of the St. Pancras Workhouse, found a recent contusion, not severe, on the left temple, and a slight abrasion on the outside of the right upper arm—injuries likely to have been caused by a fall or a blow. Death was due to effusion of blood and serum on the brain, following the external injuries named, and whilst the deceased was suffering from chronic pleurisy and disease of the liver, kidneys, and spleen from fatty degeneration. The injury to the head might have accelerated death. It had not been caused more than a fortnight before her death. The jury found that death was due to effusion of blood and serum on the brain following slight external injury to the temple, and whilst the deceased was suffering from fatty disease of the internal organs. The jurors added: "There is no evidence to show how the injury was caused, but the jurors are satisfied that Mrs. Humphreys, the landlady, did not injure the deceased, they hold her to be free from all blame in this matter."

WHOLESALE HORSE STEALING IN NORTH LONDON.

A Market at Birmingham.—At the Highgate Police Court, William Ross, 30, better known as "Billy the Crusher," described as a groom, of Angelina-street, Birmingham, was brought up in custody from Birmingham, and charged before Mr. John Glover with being concerned with two men named Smith and Gossage, now in custody, in stealing two horses, of the value of £20, from a field at Broadlands-road, Highgate, where they had been put out to graze, the property of Mr. J. G. Randall, butcher. Detective-sergeant Coschman, Y Division, said in consequence of certain information he received relative to a number of horse robberies, he went to Birmingham, where he found the prisoner in custody. He told him he was going to convey him to London where he would be charged with being concerned with two men named Smith and Gossage in stealing a number of valuable horses. To this he replied, "I did not bring the strawberry roan or the black mare here; all I brought was one with a bay mane." Mr. Randall was then called, and, after giving evidence as to how they had been put out to graze, something which led him to go to Birmingham, where he saw a horse dealer and had a conversation with him. The man told him he had bought a horse similar in all respects to one witness had described to him, and had recently sold it to a gentleman in Birmingham, whose name and address he gave. Witness went to the gentleman, who informed him he had bought the horse—which he at once identified as one of the animals stolen from Highgate—for twenty guineas, and that, considering the price very small for such a horse, he communicated with the police. Witness returned to the horse dealer's, and while there he saw the prisoner in the yard, and overheard a conversation between him and another man. Among other things the prisoner said, "They could not get the roan mare down properly and so they trucked her," meaning that they brought it down in a railway truck. Witness believed he would be able to prove that the prisoner was in the field at Broadlands-road, Highgate, on the night the horses were stolen. Prisoner said Mr. Randall's evidence as to a supposed conversation between him and another man at Birmingham, was a pure fabrication. As a fact he had not been in London for three months until the detective brought him up. If he had known anything of the matter, he would have pleaded guilty, so that Mr. Randall should not get the best of it, but he knew nothing whatever about the horses. Detective-inspector Miller said a number of other stolen horses had come into the hands of the police at Birmingham, and five gentlemen had gone down from London that morning to identify horses that had been stolen from their stables. One that had been stolen from Walthamstow had already been identified. The police applied for a remand, and the prisoner was remanded in custody for a week. Mr. Randall further states that while in Birmingham he was taken to a yard where he saw a cart which he recognized as belonging to a friend of his, a butcher in the Liverpool-road, and he was told by a gentleman that he knew where the horse that came to Birmingham with the cart was. This horse and cart was stolen some time since from the stable in the Liverpool-road, which was forcibly broken into.

POLITICAL BRIGANDAGE IN BULGARIA.

According to a telegram from Sofia received by the Vienna Neue Presse, fresh proof is forthcoming that the recent acts of brigandage in Bulgaria involve political significance, the object in view being to confine foreign States of the unsettled condition of the country. The brigands have addressed threatening letters to several of the inhabitants of Sofia. The authorities have placed patrols on the railroad, and are vigilantly guarding the frontier. They have announced that they will enter into no negotiations with the brigands for the release of prisoners, nor will they give any compensation to private individuals having to pay ransom money. As sufficient proof exists that by such means the brigands are not only encouraged to become more daring, but also to increase their numbers. The population is arming against the brigands. A few days ago the messenger of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, with his fellow-travellers, bound for Lom-Palanka, arrived at an inn near Klissura, where they found the host and his neighbours armed to the teeth, having just had an encounter with a band of twelve brigands, whom they had beaten and compelled to retreat to the Balkans. An investigation of the Belova affair goes to prove that the brigand chief and his band were at Pirost last winter, when they fraternized with the Serbian troops. Later on they proceeded to the Bulgarian district of Dumitza, where they surprised the authorities, carried off some documents, destroyed the official seals, and threatened the inhabitants in case they should refuse to act under Russian political influence.

We have received from Mr. A. Schroll, of 77, Leadenhall-street, E.C., a sample of the Climax Lyras pencil, which, while being ingenious in construction, is also cheap and serviceable.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

(FROM "THE HAMPSHIRE POST.")
MISS ALICE DUFFIN, of Nureling, near Southampton, Hants, states:—"I have suffered from neuralgia for years, and only those who have endured this terrible pain can appreciate the amount of suffering which I have undergone. Of course, like all others, I used the remedies which were recommended to me, but to no benefit whatever. As my brother saw the advertisement of a very popular remedy, which he procured for me, and to the gratification of myself, and surprise of all my friends and relatives, the first application gave me instant relief, and I have not had any indication of a return of neuralgia since. The remedy which I used was St. Jacobs Oil; and I take pleasure in recommending it, and strongly advising everybody who suffers from neuralgia or these made pains to use this famous remedy."

Mr. E. J. Fensar, Brighton, London, was treated for sciatica by eminent medical gentlemen in private and at the Royal Naval Hospital, Bechillie, near Southampton. He obtained no relief, but the contents of one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil practically cured him.

Mr. David Sloan, of 33, Solway-street, Newton-road, Belfast, in a recent interview with Mr. John H. Shaw, the well-known and popular merchant, of 120, Newton-road, stated that his son, who had suffered intensely for four years from rheumatism in the legs, arms and back, and who had tried many different remedies without obtaining relief, procured a supply of St. Jacobs Oil, which he used to rub into his joints, and after four applications he was entirely free from pain, and is now quite well.

For more than nine months Mr. Harry L. Agnew, carpenter in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, suffered from neuralgia in the head. He could obtain no relief, but a few applications of St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain and cured him.

Mr. William Davidson, of Edenac, Blackwell, Derbyshire, was a sufferer from sciatica for two years. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him when all other remedies had failed.

Rev. W. J. Casfield Brown, M.A., Rector, Kitterford Rectory, says:—"My parishioners on my recommendation use St. Jacobs Oil."

Mr. J. Wilkinson, 88, Benham-road, South Hackney, London, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

Mr. Henry Bissette, Tryn Cottages, Westbury, Gloucestershire, was a great sufferer from rheumatism for over two years. His attacks grew so violent that he went to Bath Hospital to have the benefit of the mineral waters. In five weeks he left even worse, and his case was pronounced incurable. Then he used St. Jacobs Oil. One application entirely relieved him from pain; his health is now fully restored, and the disease has never returned.

"The Christian Globe" says:—"A man employed at Central Fish Market, London, was for three years helpless with rheumatism, and after having been sent to three different hospitals was declared incurable. After three days' use of St. Jacobs Oil, he could use his arm without pain. Continuing the use of it, all pain, swelling, and stiffness disappeared. He is now cured and at work."

St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It cures pain quickly. It cures rheumatism to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

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memories. Mr. GLADSTONE has come at last to be capable of attempting to justify himself in this astounding way. And the worst of it is that there are a dozen people who believe his original untruths for every one who takes the trouble to read the correspondence in which they are exposed. Nevertheless, we have good hope that this latest demonstration will not be fruitless of good results even among the blindest worshippers of Mr. GLADSTONE.

By a purely party vote the American Senate has rejected the Fisheries Treaty with Canada which Mr. Chamberlain was so actively concerned in arranging. We are sorry for it. The action of the Senate only shows to what an extent the interests of the country are subordinated in the United States to the interests of party. In order to prejudice the chances of Mr. Cleveland at the next presidential election the Republican party in the Senate have voted solid against the treaty. What will be the result? Merely this; that the existing *modus vivendi* between the States and Canada will continue in force until the presidential election is over and party feeling has calmed down. Then, whichever side may be in power, Mr. Chamberlain's treaty, possibly with some slight alterations if the Republicans are dominant, will easily pass the Senate. As to Mr. Chamberlain himself, we regret that he should not see the immediate triumph of the arrangement which is so largely due to his ability. But we have no doubt that the ratification of the treaty will only be a matter of time.

The truth has come out as to the refusal of the Barrack-street band, from Cork, to play "God save the Queen" at the Irish Exhibition. It will be remembered that on Monday the musicians in question, one and all, got up and left the orchestra when the time came, according to the programme, to perform the national anthem. It was at first stated that the members of the band had no personal feeling in the matter, but that they said they dared not return to Ireland if they played "God save the Queen." But Mr. Peter Doolan, secretary and organiser of the band, has spoken otherwise. "Do you think," he says, "we are going to play 'God save the Queen' and the 'British Army Quadrilles' with John Dillon on a plank bed and Mandeville mouldering in his grave." Mr. Doolan lets the cat out of the bag. Evidently this insult to our Sovereign and her loyal subjects was deliberately planned, and represented the real feelings of the men who perpetrated it. How, we would ask, in the name of common sense, is this sort of thing compatible with the oft-repeated assertion that the Irish Nationalists are thoroughly loyal to the British crown? But no doubt Mr. Gladstone can explain it all away.

SAVAGE ASSAULT IN BERMONDSEY.

A man named Booth made a desperate attack on his wife and daughter at their home in Lynton-road, Bermondsey, on Tuesday. During a quarrel with his wife Booth suddenly picked up a heavy stone jar, and striking her on the head with it he inflicted a large scalp wound, from which blood at once began to flow. It is stated that he then turned on his daughter with the same weapon, cutting her badly about the face. Hearing the disturbance, the neighbours ran for the police, and the front door was bolted. They then passed through the next house, got over the garden fence, and were just about to enter Booth's house through the back window, when they saw him awaiting them armed with a big stick. In some way or another they succeeded in diverting his attention for a second or so, and then scrambled into the room. A desperate struggle ensued, but eventually the policemen overpowered Booth, and took him, followed by a large crowd, to Grange-road Police Station, where he was charged. As quickly as the possible medical aid was summoned, and the women had their wounds bandaged up. Late in the afternoon the prisoner was brought up at the Southwark Police Court and remanded, in order that the prison surgeon might report as to the state of his mind.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES AT EUSTON.

Robert A. Warrington, 27, described as a stock-broker's clerk, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court with stealing a Gladstone bag, containing wearing apparel, worth £10, belonging to Mr. Arthur Heygate, son of Sir Frederick Heygate.—Detective-sergeants Kynaston and Neale, of the London and North-Western Company's police, said they saw the prisoner loitering about on the platform at Euston Station at the 8.15 Scotch express was about to start. Taking advantage of the guard of the train being out of sight for a few moments, it was alleged the prisoner was seen to take the bag from the van of the train, and walk off with it. Seeing the guard reappear the prisoner dropped the bag, and was then arrested by the officers.—The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and Mr. De Rutzen committed him for trial.—George Forbes, 33, was charged at the same court with attempting to steal a watch, worth £5, from the pocket of J. S. Adams.—The prosecutor went to Euston Station to inquire about a train from the North, and finding that he would have a considerable time to wait he sat down in the great hall, and, after a while, fell asleep.—Kynaston and Neale watched the prisoner, who, having examined a quantity of luggage, sat down on the same seat as the prosecutor. They saw him place his arm several times behind the prosecutor's back and try and get at his watch, but the prosecutor on each occasion woke up, and the prisoner was frustrated in his purpose.—Mr. De Rutzen sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment.—Henry Stewart, 19, and Alfred Dowmond, 18, well dressed, described as servants, were charged at the same court with stealing a bag, which, with its contents, a guard in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company.—The prosecutor was about to start on a journey with his train, and had with him his bag, containing refreshments, his overcoat, and other necessities, which he placed on the platform near to an iron pillar.—Detective-sergeants Kynaston and Johnson saw the prisoners in the station, and, suspecting them, kept watch on their movements. They saw them first take the prosecutor's coat and then his bag, and were walking out of the station when they arrested them.—The prisoners said Desmond was on the seat with the convicted man Forbes. Mr. De Rutzen asked for a remand, remarking that Euston Station was infested by men of this class.—Mr. De Rutzen said his experience at that court bore out that statement. He remanded the prisoners.

Great damage has been caused in the Lower Shannon Valley by the heavy rains of Tuesday. Hundreds of tons of hay have been carried into the river, and a great deal has been carried long distances. The corn crop is lost, the potato crop is injured, and many roads are torn up.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM IN LONDON.

James Collins, 23, and John Quinane, 33, labourers, were charged before Mr. Slade, at Southwark Police Court on Tuesday, with assaulting Mr. F. Olyer, the proprietor of the Swan public-house, Great Dover-street, Borough. Mr. Charles E. Hope, solicitor, appeared for the prosecutor, and the prisoners were undefended.—In addition to carrying on the business of a publican, the prosecutor is a builder engaged in the erection of a block of warehouses in Great Dover-street. Prisoners were in his employment, but were discharged on Monday morning. On Monday evening they went to the Swan, and seeing the prosecutor, Collins struck him three times in the face, and Quinane struck him on the shoulder. The police were sent for, and the prisoners were given into custody. It was stated that at the station Quinane threatened the prosecutor.—In reply to the charge, Collins said he had no intention of assaulting the prosecutor. He wished to speak to him, and the prosecutor threw him down on the stairs and held him there until the police arrived and took him to the station.—A long statement was made by Quinane, who said he only tried to extricate Collins from the clutches of the prosecutor, who was throttling him. It was prosecutor's custom to give his men tickets during the week to get beer at his house, and the amount was stopped from their wages on Saturday. In this way the men were enticed to drink, as those who did not take tickets did not get fair play and were discharged.—Mr. Slade ordered prisoners to enter into their own recognisances of £5 to keep the peace for three months, and instructed the police to make inquiries with respect to the issue of the beer tickets.

A TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

In the Lord Mayor's Court this week, before Mr. F. Roxburgh, assistant judge, and a jury, the case of Smith v. Pantazides was heard. This action was brought by Mr. F. B. Smith, traveller, of 4, Albert-street, Kennington, against Mr. Alexander Pantazides, merchant, of 29, Fenchurch-street, to recover £250 as damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Elias H. Davis was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lewis Glyn for the defendant.—From the opening statement it appeared that the parties in September last had business transactions with each other, which ended in plaintiff incurring a debt of £16 to the defendant, who suggested that, in order to wipe it out, Mr. Smith should go to him, and the 7th commission clearing the debt. He introduced a customer named Simmonds, who gave an order for 3,000 cigarettes, but when they were supplied he said he did not require such a large quantity, and accordingly it was arranged that the plaintiff should sell 2,000 of them, and they were to share the profits. This was accordingly done, and as Mr. Simmonds owed the plaintiff money he refused to give him a share of the profits. Some months after Mr. Smith met the defendant in Cheshire, and a violent scene ensued between them, with the result that a constable was called and the plaintiff given into custody. He was taken to Bowgate Hill Police Station, and afterwards to Bishopsgate where the defendant preferred a charge against him of stealing 2,000 cigarettes. He was brought up at the Guildhall Police Court next day, after being in the cells all night, and discharged without a stain on his character.—The plaintiff bore out this statement.—In cross-examination, he denied that when he saw the defendant in Cheshire he ran away as fast as he could.—Mr. Glyn submitted that no malice had been shown, and the assistant-judge non-suited the plaintiff, but gave him leave to appeal.

CATTLE POISONED BY NOXIOUS PLANTS.

Farmers in Bedfordshire are at present feeling considerable anxiety in consequence of horses and other animals having died in a manner which suggests the belief that they have been poisoned through eating some noxious plants. Two horses belonging to Mr. William Gray, of Mill-street, Gamlingay, which were grazing in a meadow on the farm, were suddenly taken ill, and both succumbed in a very short time. A veterinary surgeon, on examining the bodies, found that where some partially digested food lay the coating of the stomach was covered with blisters as if from the effect of some vegetable irritant. Two valuable cows were also lost in Waresley Park, it is supposed from a similar cause. Suspicion attached to a variety of crowfoot which during the late rains has largely increased in Waresley Park. Two valuable specimens of this plant were forwarded to the botanical secretary of the Bedfordshire Natural History Society (Mr. J. Hanson), who has come to the conclusion that the plant which poisoned the animals is the lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), a very poisonous variety of crowfoot. It is rather uncommon, but the wet season seems to have been favourable to its development.

THE "WHITE PACHA" OF THE SOUDAN.

The story of the "White Pacha" is, according to information from Berlin published by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, altogether ridiculed in letters just received from Cairo. It is affirmed in these that no pilgrims come from the River Bahr el Ghazal to Suakin, and that no pilgrim route traverses Bongoaland. The Mecca pilgrims, who every year arrive at Suakin from the Middle Soudan, the so-called Takriri or Takrari, had the reputation of being systematic liars and boasters. It was considered possible that a rumour of Stanley having appeared in the extreme north of the Ghazal province may have reached Darfour, but all the details given were held to be pure inventions.

"ORGANISED STREET ROBBERY."

Frederick Feneron, hawker, Canton-street, was charged, on remand, at Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing a gold watch from the person of Mr. H. Wilby, of Davies-Piccadilly. As the prosecutor was walking alone at midnight on the 10th inst., a gang of men approached him, and the prisoner caught hold of his arm, and he would see him safely home. Mr. Wilby was perfectly sober, and he did not require any such assistance, but he instantly missed his watch, and saw the prisoner and his companions scampering away. He called out "Stop thief," and did not lose sight of the accused until he was captured.—When asked what he had to say in defence, the prisoner said he supposed he should not get more if he did not plead guilty.—Mr. De Rutzen said it was evidently an organised robbery. The prisoner's companions were ready to receive the proceeds. Street robberies of this kind would have to be put down by the strong arm of the law. Six months' hard labour.

CONVICTION OF AN OMNIBUS THIEF.

Charles Pettifer, 63, a writer, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday, before the assistant judge, for stealing a purse and pair of earrings, value £1, the property of Amy Powell, from her person.—Mr. Beard, prosecuted.—The prisoner, who resides in Newland-street, Kennington, got into an omnibus at the end of Agar-street on the afternoon of July 23rd, and took a seat next to the prisoner, who kept pressing her very closely. She put up her hand to prevent him doing so, when he jumped out of the vehicle and ran away. She then found her purse was gone, and informed the conductor, who gave chase. He was arrested by Police-constable Pitkin, 277 E, and on his way to the police station threw away the purse, which he took out of his pocket. The prisoner, when before the magistrate, said, "I only wish no witnesses. I have no money in my hands. I have no wife, who is a great invalid, and so on." The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. Colmore is the new stipendiary magistrate of Birmingham. The appointment is worth a thousand a year.

IRISH TERRORISM IN LONDON.

A Parnellite Band at the Exhibition. Refusal to Play "God Save the Queen."

An extraordinary incident occurred on Monday night at the Irish Exhibition at Olympia. The Barrack-street band, from Cork, had been engaged to take part in the musical arrangements of the Exhibition during the current week. The members took their place in the Fountain Orchestra on Monday, and played the numbers stated in the programme until the time arrived for playing the national anthem, when the whole of the band at a given signal left the orchestra, taking their instruments and music-sheets with them. The position of affairs was hardly realised by the public until a member of Parliament present applauded the retreat—a proceeding which was followed by hisses and other indignant demonstrations. A military band was called in from the grounds to play the national anthem, which they did to the applause of the audience. On Tuesday Lord Arthur Hill sent a telegram forbidding the Cork band to play again at the Exhibition. On being asked for an explanation, the members of the band said they dared not go back to Ireland after playing "God save the Queen."

One Explanation of Disloyalty.

The secretary of the Cork National League, who is at Olympia directing the operations of the Barrack-street Band, sends the following account of their refusal to play the National Anthem to the *Cork Herald*, of whose reporting staff he is a member:—When playing the first part of the programme the bandmen were suddenly called upon to take part in a piece of music known as "The British Army Quadrilles," which includes such airs as "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen." It should be explained that four bands take part in the playing of it, in connection with a sham fight which takes place in the grounds outside the central hall, and in which a pre-arranged victory for the British troops is placed before the audience. The quadrilles are intended to be the final act in the fight. It need hardly be said that the request was met by a point-blank refusal by those representing the band, as well as the committee of arrangements in Cork—namely, Messrs. P. Doolan, The O'Riordan, J. C. Forde, and B. Cronin. They pointed out that the question they should strenuously object to the bandmen being called upon to play any selection which they had not previously rehearsed, and upon which their merits as a corps of amateur musicians might possibly be criticised. The action of the representatives of the band caused a considerable delay, and every effort was used to induce them to take part in the quadrilles. Those referred to, however, would accept no compromise (as also the members of the band themselves), and declared they would rather return next morning to their quarters than play the national anthem. A consultation, "climbed" down, and the musical treat had to be performed by the bands then sent by four, as advertised. The evening performance, smoothly enough until the evening performance, during which the band had to play from half-past eight to half-past ten. After they had concluded the programme they were asked in the most solemn manner to wind up with "God save the Queen." The bandmen simply laughed at the idea, and were preparing to pack to leave for the night, when some few Orangemen, who have managed to have a status in the Exhibition buildings by reason of being employed to mind some of the exhibits, tried to create a disturbance, and a row almost seemed inevitable. The Orangemen, however, showed no sign of wavering, although they would undoubtedly be largely outnumbered. They said they would.

Rather be Walked On than Compely

with such a request; and in a short time a crowd collected around them, but there were in the number several friends and sympathisers. Nothing serious, however, occurred, and the bandmen retired without being molested to their lodgings. It appears that since the Exhibition has been opened it has been customary for the band which winds up the day's performance in the central hall to play "God save the Queen," and the Exhibition officials took it for granted that the Barrack-street Band would do likewise; but, as has been already indicated, they were mistaken, and in order to make the best of it they were obliged to make the best of it. The band had been playing in the grounds outside the central hall, and the occurrence spread rapidly through the various parts of the metropolis, and many extraordinary rumours were flying about. One was that the Orangemen of Hammersmith, which is close to Olympia, were organising, and would make an attack on the band at night. This rumour seems to have been largely credited, for the police authorities intimated to the officials at the Exhibition that they intended to bring a force of 400 police to the place at night. Those in charge of the band, when they heard of the apprehended attack, also took their own precautions, which consisted in spreading the rumour among the Irishmen reading at Fulham and other places, and seeing that they also put in an appearance. There was, however, no attack. It was arranged that the Barrack-street band should discontinue their performance on the day outside the central hall, while the Exhibition band took their position inside and wound up with the air referred to. This arrangement probably had the effect of preventing any disturbance; but it should be added that if there had been a row the Orange faction would not have had it all their own way, judging by the large number of Irishmen who brought with them dangerous sticks, and who remained promenading in the vicinity of the band.

Still More Outspoken.

Mr. Peter Doolan, the organiser of the band, when questioned as to the reason for not playing "God save the Queen," is reported to have been very outspoken in his reply. "Do you think," he said, "we are going to play 'God save the Queen' and 'British Army Quadrilles' with Dillon on a plank bed and Mandeville mouldering in the grave? 'God save the Queen' is played by some soldiers after they have been assisting at some cruel eviction or breaking up of a peaceable meeting. If we went to America we should play the 'Star Spangled Banner' or 'Yankee Doodle,' because the Americans are our friends; or if we went to France we should play the 'Marseillaise,' but we can't play 'God save the Queen' until we are at peace with England. Most of the band have got new instruments, the old ones were smashed when the police batoned us on the occasion of Mr. W. J. Lane's release from prison. Many of our men were then brutally knocked about by Balfour's bludgeoners, and what an idea after that of asking us to play 'God save the Queen.' My opinion is they know we would not play that or 'The British Army Quadrilles.' Our object is not to insult the English people or the principle which we are maintaining, but to show that we are not to be abandoned. The 'Victoria March' is not known as a party tune in Ireland. I saw Mr. Peter O'Leary, who is the representative in Cork of the Exhibition, last week, and said to him, 'I hope there is none of the funkiness across there about 'God save the Queen' and things of that sort, because we should not play them, and we have reason to remember that that business almost caused the Cork Exhibition to be a failure.' Mr. O'Leary replied, 'No, we leave our politics mentioned the door,' and as an instance of this mentioned the fact that a fortnight before Lord Arthur Hill personally condemned Mr. Gladstone round the Exhibition, though entirely opposed to him in politics. The members of our band belong almost entirely to the working classes, and are all Catholics. Mr. Brady, who has been conductor for twenty years, is a Protestant, and yet there is not one of them who would not die for him. If

we played the national anthem it would be said that Irishmen could do in London what they were afraid to do in their own country. We ought never to have been asked to play those party tunes, because we never agreed to do so."

Lord Arthur Hill's Explanation.

Lord Arthur Hill has made a statement to a representative of the press regarding his position in connection with the Cork band affair at the Irish Exhibition on Monday evening last. His lordship said: "I was not in London when the incident occurred. I have been in Ireland for the last ten days, and therefore cannot state what actually did occur from personal knowledge. When I saw the affair reported in Tuesday's paper, I wrote to Mr. Rafferty, a member of the executive council, to the following effect:—'Not being in town it is impossible for me to adjudicate in the matter. I must therefore ask you to act for me, the following stipulations being always understood as of course:—(a.) That no party tunes be played by any band. (b.) That whatever band happens to be playing at the time for closing the Exhibition it shall play 'God save the Queen.' The Cork band must have known perfectly well that the national anthem was part and parcel of the programme. It was the invariable custom to wind up each night's proceedings with the national anthem. Besides, the programmes were published in the papers, and they must have seen them. I did not telegraph to any person to stop the band from playing, nor did I send a telegram from Olympia to any news agency stating that the reports which had been issued in the first instance were quite incorrect. I don't know yet what actually did occur, but I am sure that had they even hinted prior to the commencement of the proceedings that they could not, or would not, play the national anthem, other arrangements would have been made. All bands engaged, except the stock band, played in rotation and alternately with the grand organ, and on this particular night it appears to have fallen to the Cork band to wind up the proceedings. I consented to accept the position of hon. secretary on condition that the leading men of all shades of politics should be on the executive council. I and my colleagues have tried to steer clear of politics altogether in the matter, and we intended finishing as we began, by regarding by any person as a party tune. We do not intend paying the Cork band for their services. I believe it has left the Exhibition, and I know nothing further about it. Another Catholic band from Artane Industrial Schools is in attendance. Up to the present they have not objected to take part in the ordinary programme."

TERRIBLE GUN EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed, Four Injured.

About forty men of the 9th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, left their quarters at Mount Wise Barracks on Wednesday morning for their annual big gun competition at Bovisand Fort, situated at the eastern entrance of Plymouth Sound. On arriving at the fort the battery marched to the practice-ground, where there are some 40-pounder Armstrong rifled breech-loading side-closing guns on travelling siege carriages. Nine of the best gunners of the battery were selected to fire three experimental shots with one of the guns. The range was 1,000 yards at sea with segment shell, and the charge 5lb. of powder. The first experimental shot was fired at about eleven o'clock, and immediately the whole of the battery in the rear was enveloped in smoke. By standing at a distance saw the shell fall on the rocks 100 yards distant from the muzzle of the gun, while from the vent the breech-block blew out, striking Gunner Quigg, the No. 1 of the gun party, killing him on the spot. The body was terribly mutilated. After falling this unfortunate man to the ground the block struck the adjacent drill-shed and shattered it. It then caught Gunner M'Amney in the left groin, completely smashing his left leg and inflicting other injuries, from which he died. Major Georges, in command of the battery, had a very narrow escape, the breech-block flying past him before it struck the drill-shed. Two other gunners, Young and Murphy, had to be removed to the station hospital at Devonport, where they are in a precarious condition. Two other gunners, Tierney and M'Coy, received severe cuts about the face and head. Owing to the sad accident the practice was immediately suspended, and during the afternoon Lieutenant-colonel Goodere, commanding the Plymouth Sound defences, went out with his staff to the scene of the disaster. The gun was carefully examined, and as a result of the investigation it is believed that the accident was due to the breech not being properly screwed home.

A BIBULOUS BUTLER.

At Coleridge Petty Sessions on Wednesday, before Lord Norton and other magistrates, Edward Parry, 29, a butler, was charged with stealing 538 bottles of wine and spirits, value £149, the property of Mrs. Dugdale, of Blyth Hall, his employer.—Evidence was given by Mr. J. Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., M.P., recorder of Birmingham, who resides with his mother at Blyth Hall, that the accused butler had been employed at the hall for about a year. On the 13th inst. witness went to the main wine cellar at the hall. About four dozen bottles of champagne had disappeared, and there were five bottles which had been filled with water. Only two or three bottles had been used in the house. Two bins, which had contained over 200 bottles of claret, were cleared out, and another bin, the contents of which were in course of being used in the house, was also empty. Three or four dozen of sherry were missing, as well as a few bottles of South African wine, which, when the circumstance brought from the Cape.

The missing wine was mentioned to the prisoner, he said, "I am guilty, but I did not take a drop." Questioned as to what had become of it, he replied, "It has all been drunk in the house, and none has been taken away." He was given into custody. The small cellar was subsequently examined, when a quantity of whisky, old sherry, West India liqueurs, and brandy was missed, and seventy empty bottles were found in a store closet at the back of prisoner's bedroom. Witness had come to the conclusion that the greater proportion of the missing wines must have been removed from the house. After prisoner was remanded for the missing wine, which had been found in the cellar, which had been full of port, and which he had previously thought had contained 112 bottles of port stacked double, but he found on examination that the bottles were empty, although they had been so laid as to appear full.—Sergeant Walker, who took the prisoner into custody, said he acknowledged having had some of the wine, but not all. Search after the missing wine had proved unavailing.—Prisoner, who had nothing to say, was committed for trial.

STRIKE AT BELFAST—5,000 HANDS LOCKED OUT.

The large shipbuilding works of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, were closed on Tuesday, and 5,000 hands thrown out of employment. The number of men employed at the works on Tuesday was 5,000, and the result was that on Tuesday operations were suspended in the firm in all departments of their establishment. The whole of the employees of a comparatively insignificant portion of their number, in the serious position of being locked out. The lock out means the loss of nearly £7,000 weekly in wages paid to upwards of 5,000 hands, and it continued any length of time misery will be caused in many homes in Belfast. A considerable number of the artisans state their intention of at once trying their fortune across the Channel. Two increases in wages were given by the firm a short time ago. A demand has been made for an additional increase of 2s. and 3d. a week. A shilling a week was offered, but this was refused.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

At a meeting of the council of the National Rifle Association, held at their offices, Pall Mall, on Wednesday afternoon, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Captain Pixley, seconded by Major Waller:—"That it is the opinion of the council that the most eligible sites offered in substitution of Wimbledon are the Berkshire Downs and Cannock Chase, and it is resolved that provided a freehold on the latter site can be acquired, further information be obtained with the view to arriving at a final decision between them."—Major Knox proposed and Sir H. Walford seconded the motion:—"That a special meeting of the council be held on Friday, the 21st of September, for the purpose of finally deciding as to the site."—This was adopted.

An influential deputation representative of the various local authorities in the county of Berks waited on the Council of the National Rifle Association on Wednesday for the purpose of calling attention to the suitability of Compton Downs as the site of the new Wimbledon. Lord Winterton, chairman of the council, stated that their decision might very much depend on the terms at which the Great Western, the only railway company having access to the region, would agree to convey officers, men, and stores from different parts of the country. The same observation, he added, would apply to other railway companies in the case of other applications. A memorial has been sent to the council from Lewes, advocating a site on the South Downs about a mile from that town.

THE VOLUNTEER CAPITATION GRANT.

The following officers of Volunteer corps have successfully passed the higher examinations which entitle their corps to receive the extra grant of 30s. per annum on their account. Those qualifying under the tests applied in the regular forces to captains before advancement to field rank are Captain J. B. Swain, 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers; Captain F. J. Daniels, 4th V.B. West Surrey; Captain A. A. E. Weir, 2nd Middlesex Rifles; Colonel W. S. Hawker, 3rd V.B. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; Captain E. J. Blake, 2nd V.B. Somerset Light Infantry; Captain W. E. Jones, 3rd V.B. Welsh Regiment (Cardiff); Captain J. W. Mann, 1st Wilts Rifles; Captain W. Turner, 2nd V. Brigade, Southern Division R.A. (Dorset); Captain W. J. Mackenzie, 3rd V.B. Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Highland); Major W. T. Cargill, and R. Coppock, 4th V.B. Cheshire Regiment (Stockport); Major C. W. Halehurst, 2nd V.B. Cheshire (Chester); Captains H. B. Tasker and T. G. Ewan, 1st Lancashire Artillery (Liverpool); Captain R. C. H. Bonser, 2nd V.B. West Yorkshire (Bradford); Captain A. J. Rabone, 1st V.B. South Staffordshire (Huddersfield); Major R. Clive and Captain F. W. Dutton, 1st V.B. North Staffordshire (Stoke); and Major J. Wallace, 1st Newcastle Artillery.

THE HOUSEMAID AND THE BURGLAR.

At the Wandsworth Police Court on Thursday, John Ferroad, who boasts of having committed 120 burglaries in various parts of London this year, was brought up on remand charged with burglariously entering the residence of Mr. Henry Bishop, of Manor-street, Clapham, and stealing various articles. Frederick Merce, who was arrested at a common lodging-house at Westminster, was placed in the dock with Ferroad, charged with being concerned in the robbery. One of the cases was a burglary committed at the house of Mr. Williams, The Woodlands, Putney Common, but the prosecutor was not in attendance.—Gordon Wright, housemaid to Mr. Williams, said about half-past three on the morning of the 7th inst. she was awakened, and saw the prisoner removing a clock from the mantel shelf. She did not say anything, but when he left she got up and lit the gas.—Mr. Plowden: What did you do then?—The witness said she went to bed again. (Laughter.) She did not leave the room until later in the morning. She went downstairs and found an iron bar removed from the kitchen window, the burglar having evidently effected an entrance that way.—Mr. Plowden: Were you frightened when you saw the man in the room?—The witness: Yes, I was.—Mr. Plowden: What made you go to bed again?—The witness: Because I was frightened.—Mr. Plowden: Did it not occur to you that the sooner some one was aroused the better?—The witness: I rang the bell to frighten the burglar. (Laughter.)—Mr. Plowden: You thought you would ring him out of the house. (Renewed laughter.)—The witness: I was afraid.—Mr. Plowden said she ought to have aroused the inmates, as all kinds of things might have happened.—Miss Williams, the daughter, proved missing three coats from the hall and a clock. She estimated the value of the property at £12. She did not hear any ringing of the bell.—Inspector Glover said the burglars entered the house by pushing up the kitchen window, which was left unlocked, and forcing one of the iron bars inside with a piece of wood. The housemaid was recalled and questioned as to her reasons for her identification of the man. She said his face and head were covered with what she believed to be a coat. She believed the man to be the man to the best of her recollection.—A third case was then gone into, after which the prisoners were remanded.

WORK WITHOUT SLEEP.

Mr. Yates, Cheshire coroner, held an inquest at Altrincham, touching the death of Josiah Aldcroft, aged 19, teamman in the employ of a hay dealer at Sale, Cheshire, who succumbed to injuries received on the high road on the previous Sunday morning.—The evidence showed that deceased had had very little sleep, only a few hours, the whole of the week, and that he had got on the shafts of the lorry the horses were drawing to rest, had tumbled off, and been run over.—Superintendent Leighton, of the Cheshire constabulary, informed the coroner that men were being continually summoned for being asleep on their carts, and it was found to be the result of overwork. They could not, however, proceed against the master. The coroner said the case against the painful one, the poor fellow having been literally worn out when he was killed, but it was a pure accident.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and at their suggestion the coroner promised to bring the matter before the Home Secretary, with a view to future legislation, the magistrates having already expressed an opinion that something should be done to remedy the present state of things.

A BRUTAL FRENCH HUSBAND.

A criminal case which has created some interest has been heard in Paris. François Bontemps, who farms land of which he is proprietor at Bois Colombes, was accused of having caused the death of his wife by cruel treatment. As the medical evidence showed the immediate cause of death to be consumption, the prisoner was simply found not guilty. He had married his first wife, and it was after a violent attack he made on her that she committed suicide. A few months afterwards he married again, but treated his second wife no better than the first. He kicked her, and while she was bleeding from the wounds he had inflicted compelled her to work. He refused to give her sufficient food, and in the depth of winter compelled her to sleep in a deserted stable open to the winds. She caught severe colds, which terminated in consumption, and while very weak, with the greatest difficulty was able to return to the house of her parents, where she died on the 13th of July.—The prisoner, when examined, made no complaint against his wife, and said he struck her because she would not work.—The court sentenced Bontemps to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 200fr., and found him liable in 500fr. damages, with interest, to the father of the deceased.

THE THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

The success achieved by "The Paper Chase" at Toole's has resulted in the transfer of the touring party to the Theatre Royal, where they commence their autumn season in October. The quiet drollery of Mr. Lionel Brough as the amiable and foolish retired tradesman, who unconsciously sets everybody by the ears through the mistakes he makes consequent upon his deafness, moves the audience to no less hearty merriment in Dean-street than that lately felt by them at Charing Cross. Playgoers in town through this season of vacancy will find an excellent antidote to its dulness in the legitimate fun of "The Paper Chase."

COMEDY.

The hearty laughter evoked by Messrs. Lestock and Everard's new farcical comedy of "Uncles and Aunts," which on Wednesday night superseded "The Arabian Nights" at the Comedy, was referable far more to the funny personality of Mr. Penley than to any humorous quality inherent in the piece itself, which, after a promising first act, fell off into the conventionalities of theatrical commonplace. Mr. Penley, wonderfully made up as a little old gentleman filling the function of a private tutor, is involved into a family by one of its younger ladies as the pretended uncle of her forbidden lover; but while played off by the sweet-hearts as an intending suitor of the girl, their willing scepticism becomes enamoured of the middle-aged aunt he is prompted by them to hoodwink, in whose person, however, he speedily recognises a former flame of his own. The embarrassments of the poor little tutor caused by the perplexities of his sham courtship, mixed up with his real affection, is the sole plot of humour upon which the plot hangs after the first act. Thanks, however, to the humorous figure presented throughout by Mr. Penley, whose humour is the more diverting for its unconsciousness, the action of the piece never flagged. Mr. Charles Groves and Mr. Lestock were amusing as the two uncles, and Messrs. Draycott and Everard made a lively couple of lovers, paired off with sweethearts and with vivacious grace by Miss Cissy Graham and Miss Vane Featherston. Other parts were played effectively by Miss Elton and Miss M. Daly. The reception accorded to actors and authors at the fall of the curtain gave good augury of the continuous success of the piece.

The title of the new romantic play written by Messrs. Hamilton and A. Harris, now in active preparation for production at Drury Lane on the reopening of the theatre in September, has been changed from "The Spanish Armada" to "Hearts of Oak." The last play treating of the same great national event, the tercentenary festival of which has just been celebrated at Plymouth, was entitled "True to the Core," a nautical drama by Selous, which, having won the T. P. Cooke prize, was produced at the Surrey Theatre about a quarter of a century since. Previously to that a play upon the same exciting theme, entitled "England Preserved," was brought out at Covent Garden in 1795. Miss Bessie Bellamy, the popular music hall vocalist, has entered an action for damages against certain journals for commenting too adversely upon the alleged indelicacy of some of her songs. All this comes of such a pretty pet of the public being in such a pretty pet with the press. He must have been a typically vindictive Irishman who last week from the gallery of a Dublin music hall threw his head, and his body after it, at a poor cornet player down in the orchestra. The representative of the gods was probably jealous of the musician for blowing his own trumpet too loud. "The Tower of London" is the title of the new Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera now in rehearsal at the Savoy. "A Legal Wreck" is the name of a new drama, by the author of "Held by the Enemy," played lately, to preserve the copyright, at Ladbroke Hall. The authors of "Boots' Baby" have written another play illustrative of barracks life. M. Sardou has finished a new four-act comedy for the Paris Gymnase, to be produced there in the course of the autumn. The sudden death is announced of the favourite French comedian, M. Landrol. Miss Mary Anderson will play for the first time during her ensuing provincial tour the character of the heroine in Lord Tennyson's "Cup," enacted jointly by Miss Ellen Terry and the revival of "New Babylon" at the Marylebone Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne give excellent renderings of the character of Ptolemy and the dual part of Eunice and Bel Lorimer. The acting of Misses N. Christie, C. Johnston, M. Pate, Messrs. H. Bertram, D. Robertson, C. A. Morgan, T. G. Warry, and A. Webb is also commendable. A special entertainment will be given at the Royal Music Hall on Monday, September 10th, for the benefit of Mr. T. Carlton, the acting-manager. The autumn dramatic season commences at the Surrey Theatre on Monday, when the regular company will appear in "Human Nature," with the original cast effects. A new classical ballet is in preparation at the Empire Theatre. The county magistrates have refused to grant a license to the Brighton Alhambra.

ROYAL STANDARD MUSIC HALL.

The frequenters of this music hall have in Mr. E. Wake a proprietor who never neglects an opportunity to make his patrons comfortable, and at the same time supplies them with a capital entertainment. The current programme is exceptionally strong in attractive features. Mr. Walter Munroe's songs are highly enjoyed by his listeners, more especially so when he demonstrated in humorous verse that the descendants of Adam, also the homely cast, were natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. J. Elvin contrives to keep the audience thoroughly amused by the humour contained in "A Ferry Boat," in which sketch he receives valuable assistance from Mr. Keegan and Miss Nellie Gannon. Miss Lottie Collins's vocal essays are heard to advantage here, and her dancing is exceedingly graceful. Mr. W. W. Walton is a comedian of ability, creating merriment by his comic contributions, and eliciting sympathy when reciting Mr. G. E. Sims's "Fallen by the Way." Mr. George Medley is undoubtedly a clever mimic, his subjects being reproduced true to both voice and gesture. Mr. G. Wright danced cleverly, and Mr. W. Bishop sang some excellent character songs. The Sisters Frampton sang and danced in good style, and the comic songs vouchsafed by Miss Nellie Melnotte were satisfactory. The entertainment is well worthy of the patronage accorded to it.

CARBOLIC POISONING.

An inquest has been held at Liverpool on the body of another person who had died from the effects of carbolic poisoning. The deceased was Ann Shaw, 38, wife of a carter. Latterly she had taken to drink. About three weeks ago she got in some carbolic acid to kill vermin. A daughter, aged 15, stated that her mother went to bed on Monday afternoon after taking some whisky, and subsequently a witness saw a bottle containing carbolic acid standing at the bedside. At about seven o'clock, seeing something issuing from her mother's mouth, she gave the alarm, and a doctor and policeman were sent for. The deceased had complained all day about her head. Dr. Telford said the cause of death was carbolic acid poisoning. Deceased must have drunk far more than half an eggcupful. Over an ounce of the burning liquid was almost certain to be a fatal dose. Death from carbolic acid was the most painful poisoning he knew. Its sale ought to be restricted. The jury found that deceased committed suicide while labouring under mental derangement.

The Rev. John Robert M'Williams Bampfield, vicar of Mithian, near Redruth, whilst driving to Falmouth with his wife recently, was thrown out of the vehicle in crossing some rails, and sustained some severe injuries to his head that he expired the next day.

SEARCH FOR STOLEN HIDDEN TREASURE.

Strange Story of Piracy.

The Japan Weekly Mail contains a report of the abrupt termination of a voyage from the port of Yokohama in search of hidden treasure. The British schooner Nereid had got from Japan as far as Guam, a small island belonging to the Marianne group in the Pacific Ocean. Here the captain went on shore, intending to sail for Yap, in the Carolines, but on returning to where he had left his vessel he found she had been carried off either by his mate or two Japanese, or by all three. These were the only persons on board, and as no trace of the vessel has been found there is still some mystery about the affair. The voyage which was brought to a premature end by this act of piracy was a curious one. The captain had sailed in search of a treasure which is alleged to have been lost under the following circumstances:—In 1823, during a revolution in Peru, a number of wealthy residents of Lima combined to charter a brig of 300 tons, on which they placed their property in money and jewellery, a large quantity of monastic plate being also sent off for safety. The intention was to convey this treasure to Spain. It is said that there were doubloons to the value of two millions sterling, and a vast sum in plate. But after the treasure was on board, and when its owners came down to the beach, they found the vessel gone. An Englishman, a lieutenant in the Peruvian navy, hearing of the intended flight, had gone on board with a chosen band, and had cut out the brig within half a day of her departure. He steered right across the Pacific, and in course of time reached the Marianne Islands, where

The Treasure was Buried.

and a course was made for Honolulu. Before reaching this port quarrels broke out among the pirates, and the lieutenant, with his two officers and a cabin boy, got into a boat and left the crew, having first set fire to the vessel. One of the officers was murdered, and thrown overboard before the boat reached Honolulu, where the party represented themselves as the survivors of a shipwrecked disaster. The lieutenant, before leaving Lima had been in love with a lady, the wife of a Peruvian officer who was slain in the revolution, and before taking any further steps with regard to the treasure decided to send for her. The cabin boy was despatched as his emissary to Lima, but on his arrival there he was seized and imprisoned, and the lady refused to have anything further to do with a man whom she styled a detestable pirate. The lieutenant and his sole remaining companion accordingly chartered a small fore and aft schooner, the Swallow, commanded by one Captain Thompson, and proceeded to the Marianne Islands. Thompson tried hard to get a charter for a specified port or ports, but the lieutenant insisted on a broad charter, including any or all the Marianne Islands. One evening, when they were in sight of the islands, the lieutenant, who was sitting on the lee-rail chatting with his companion, was, it is conjectured,

Tipped Overboard.

by the latter and disappeared, the usual alarm being raised, but the lieutenant's body was never recovered. Thompson, from sundry scraps of conversation which he had overheard, suspected the object of the voyage, overhauled the dead lieutenant's effects, and among them found a chart of the island on which the treasure was hidden, but with the name omitted. Soon afterwards he sighted another brig, with the master of which he was acquainted, and proposed to him to search for the treasure and divide it between them, giving the surviving pirate a share on condition that he consented to point out the spot, but with a threat that if he did not do so he would forthwith be handed over to the Spanish authorities. At a concerted moment the pirate was seized by both captains, and the conditions named. He nodded. They asked him if he would indicate the situation of the treasure. He nodded. They asked if this was the island, pointing to the nearest of the group. He again nodded. They invited him to step into a boat which had been lowered and guide them to the treasure. He nodded once more, went below, filled his pockets with lead and iron, and then, going down the ladder, pushed off the boat with one foot from the side of the schooner, and

Dropped Feet First into the Sea. Until within two years ago there was alive one of that crew, who, snatching at the suicide's hair to save him as he sank, plucked from his head a handful of hair, but could not raise the heavily weighted body. This put an end to the treasure hunting; the chart went into the possession of the Spanish authorities. Meanwhile, the captain of the Nereid, who holds, or believes he holds, the clue to the secret of all this wealth, has lost everything. Whatever may be thought of this extraordinary story, what is beyond any question is that an English shipmaster in Yokohama, at the commencement of the present year, was seized by a schooner, built under his own supervision and belonging to himself, to search for the treasure supposed to be hidden more than sixty years ago among the coral islands of the North Pacific, and that his crew ran away with his vessel and have not since been heard of. Possibly they too, having some suspicion of the object of the voyage, determined to recover the treasure on their own account. The story, which is here summarised, was taken down from the mouth of the captain himself.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE AT NOTTING HILL.

Dr. Diplock, the West Middlesex coroner, held an inquiry at the Ladbroke Hotel, Kensington, on Tuesday, touching the death of Arthur George Williams, aged 25 years, a greenprover's assistant, lately residing at 32, St. George's-road, Notting Hill. Charles Williams, brother of the deceased, said that for some time past the deceased had been looking to his house. On Friday night, the 17th inst., at about 12.30, witness heard deceased enter the house and stumble. On the 18th inst., witness, at about 6.45, knocked at the door of the deceased's bedroom. No answer was made, and witness desisted from trying to wake him. At about eight a.m. witness again knocked at the door, as a letter had been left in the meantime for the deceased. On receiving no answer he forced the door open, and found the deceased lying dead in his bed. A policeman was fetched, and on searching the room an empty glass (produced) was found on the washstand, and the fireplace was some papers with the words "vermin killer" upon them. On the pillow by the side of deceased lay a photograph and a letter addressed to witness, which contained these words:—"Dear Charlie, Will you take this letter to 44, Cleveland-square? Tell them what has happened, also bury the photo on the bed with me—Yours, ARTHUR." A letter was also read by the coroner, addressed to the deceased's sweetheart, which ran:—"Dearest George, I am sorry to leave you in this manner. It is for the best. By the time you receive this I shall be dead. Do not grieve for me. I am sure this is better for both of us. I am, your true friend, 33 X, said, on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., witness was called to 32, St. George's-road, and on arrival there found the deceased as described by the last witness. John Harridge, M.D., said on the day in question, he was called to the deceased, and found life had been extinct some hours. The post mortem made on Monday evening last revealed that strychnine, mixed with some blue powder, was the cause of death. After considering the matter for about ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide by taking poison while in an unsound state of mind.

The St. Petersburg Gazette reports an accident on the Central Asian Railway at the station of Kerschen, of which particulars have only now been received, although it occurred last month. Five persons lost their lives.

EXECUTION OF MAXWELL.

His Dying Statement—How Preller was Killed.

The New York World contains a description of the execution of Maxwell, whom the writer describes all through as "the little Englishman." Maxwell went to his death with most exceptional coolness. Seventeen minutes had elapsed before the surgeon released his hold of Maxwell's wrist with the remark, "He's gone." After the post mortem, the body was handed over to the sisters and Miss Brooks, Maxwell's mother and sister, and interred in Calvary Cemetery. Maxwell left what he styled a dying statement, in which he denied the story of the crime, which he says was purely an accident—that Preller died while under the influence of chloroform administered to quieten him while Maxwell was performing an operation upon him:—"Mr. Preller undressed and lay down upon the bed. I poured some of the chloroform upon him and held it above his face, about six inches from the nostrils, so that the vapour of the chloroform might be well mixed with atmospheric air. I told him to breathe naturally, and the inhalation began. Presently, while reaching for more chloroform, I discovered that the bottle had been upset, and nearly emptied. I hurriedly procured more. When I returned I found Preller still lying upon the bed. I again applied the chloroform, and when I thought that a sufficient degree of unconsciousness had been reached I began the operation. Upon that Preller made a peculiar noise, as if he suffered pain. His eyes were open, and I noticed that the pupils were still sensitive to the light. I poured more chloroform upon the throat and held it again over his face. Suddenly I noticed that he began to breathe in a stertorous manner. I at once suspended the administration of the chloroform, cut off his shirt and under-shirt, and worked his arms to produce artificial respiration. I continued my efforts to revive my friend until upwards of an hour. Very shortly after I began the heart's action ceased, the pulse stopped, the mirror held over his lips bore no stain—Preller was dead."

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A singularly murderous outrage has, according to a New York telegram, been committed upon a party of Americans in New Brunswick. Major C. F. Howes, manager of a pianoforte company at Boston, was salmon fishing in the Tobique River. His party comprised twelve individuals, in three canoes. On Sunday they were thirty miles from the river's mouth, when fire was opened upon them by several persons lying in ambush on the New Brunswick bank. Two shots passed over the landing canoe, in which were Mr. Howes and this wife; the third passed through Mr. Howes' head, killing her instantly. Several shots struck the second canoe, which was carrying the daughter, Helen, who crouched in the bottom, and so escaped. The two men in the third canoe returned the fire. When the spot was reached whence the shots came the assailants fled. Three salmon poachers, who are supposed to have been angry at the interference with their fishing, have been arrested.

FATAL FIT AT BRIXTON.

Mr. A. W. Wyatt, deputy-coroner for East Surrey, held an inquiry at the Angel, Coldharbour-lane, Brixton, into the circumstances attending the death of Arthur Drew, aged 24 years, a leather dresser, residing at 86, Gresham-road, Brixton. David Drew, the deceased's father, who resides at the above address, stated that the deceased had been subject to epileptic fits for the last two years, and had been treated for them at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On the 8th inst. the deceased, who was lying on the sofa in the parlour, had three fits, and in his struggles fell off on to the floor, striking his face against a chair, bruising his nose, and blackening his left eye. He was shortly afterwards put to bed. The next morning witness went to wake Mr. Watkins, who slept in the same room, but occupied a separate bed, and the deceased appeared to be as usual. Mr. George Watkins, a leather and skin merchant, said that he had slept with the deceased for the last two years, and Wednesday, the 8th inst., was the first time the deceased had slept alone. At about half-past seven o'clock, when witness got up, he noticed that the deceased was lying with his mouth and nose buried in the pillow. He turned him over, and then discovered that he was dead. Dr. Norman was at once sent for, and upon that gentleman's arrival life was pronounced extinct. In the absence of the medical gentleman, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death through suffocation whilst suffering from the effects of an epileptic fit.

FORTUNE-TELLING IN THE MIDLANDS.

At the Sutton Coldfield Police Court, Caroline Smith, a gipsy, was charged with obtaining 15s. from Sarah Hunter by pretending to tell her fortune. Mr. Faithful appeared for the defence. The prosecution was employed as a domestic servant at Tudor Hall, Sutton Coldfield. On the 14th inst. the prisoner went to the hall selling cheap peeps. There she saw the prosecutrix, and after requesting her to purchase some peeps, offered to tell her fortune for sixpence. The prosecutrix stated to the bench that she refused at first, but ultimately consented. Subsequently prisoner said she had made a mistake, as her charge was 5s. The Magistrate's Clerk: What did she tell you?—Prosecutrix: She told me I had a young man, and if I did not pay the money she would turn him against me. (Laughter.) I gave prisoner 5s., and she came the following day and I gave her another 10s. She promised to bring 12s. 6d. back, but I did not see her afterwards. She said she could not rule the planet unless she had 15s. (Laughter.) The Clerk: When the planet was ruled the money was to be returned. Mr. Faithful (to prosecutrix): How long do you think it would take to rule an ordinary planet? She said she would bring me back the 12s. 6d. in an hour. Do you know what a planet is? No.—It's perhaps a very rude question, but how old are you? Twenty-five in December. Did you really believe that this woman could do you any real good by what you call telling your fortune? Yes, I did just for a short period but I don't now. (Laughter.) Prosecutrix added that she gave the woman 6d. just to hear what she had got to say. Mr. Faithful: But you did not expect a good fortune, did you? No, I did not. You thought that if you gave her ten times as much you would have ten times a better one? Well, I gave it to her.—Do you believe in fortune-telling? I do not.—Then why did you part with this money? She said she would do me some harm if I did not.—Did you believe that? Well, just at the time I thought she might.—Rebecca Jones, a servant in the employ of a family in the neighbourhood of Tudor Hall, deposed to the prisoner coming to sell peeps to her on the day in question. She did not have her fortune told because she had got a young man. (A laugh.) Mr. Faithful asked the bench to deal leniently with the prisoner, as this was her first offence. The Magistrate sentenced her to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

At a Board of Trade inquiry, held on Thursday before the Cardiff stipendiary, assisted by assessors, into the loss of the British steamer Carabie, of Newport, one of the witnesses, a fireman named Allis, swore that the ship was deliberately run upon the rocks at Etal, France. She was abandoned at midnight, and, according to his statement, a few minutes prior to the catastrophe the night was clear, three lights were to be seen, and the rocks on which she was run were visible three-quarters of a mile distant. The witness was severely cross-examined, but he adhered to his statement, and was still under examination when the court adjourned.

A MURDERER'S LETTER.

Vigorous efforts are being made for the reprieve of George Daniels, who was sentenced to death at the Birmingham Assizes. He at present lies in the Winslow Green Gaol. He has written to his brother, who lives at Worcester. "It is not dying I fear, but I do fear but what I shall meet my dear ones so dearly loved in heaven, but all that grieves me is the disgrace I have brought upon my dear children and my brother and sister. But God, I hope, will, with His Holy Spirit, forgive me, and have mercy on my soul, and bless my darling two children, and you, dear brother and sister, as long as you live. I am so pleased to say I am being treated so good and kind; no one in this world could treat me more kindly than our chief. He is so good and kind, and so are the officers that are with me. They bring me such nice flowers to stand upon the table. They also read the Bible and sing hymns with me every evening. They could not be kinder. If anything should turn out to be the worst, and if anything should turn out to be the best, it is not my fault. I should like to see you all. I should like to see you all in heaven. I do not know how you will arrange to come. Two can see me in the morning, and another two in the afternoon, that will be four per day, but no second visit can be allowed. Will you write and tell them I should so much like to see them. I should like to see you on Saturday week, because I should like to see you last; but I will write to you again. Has my dear little Annie come home yet? Oh, kiss her for me, but don't tell her my sad misfortune. Oh, John, I hope you will forgive me, and I ask you all not to grieve for me. Best love, and take care of my dear children.—With best love and wishes to you all, I remain, your loving brother, G. N. DANIELS."

HORRORS OF SWEATING.

At Holborn Town Hall on Wednesday, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of Edward Frederick Kelly, aged 6 months, the illegitimate child of Bridget Kelly, a girl of 18, a tailoress. The evidence showed that the mother of the infant was obliged to work as a tailoress for her living away from home, and that she would frequently be employed from six a.m. to midnight, and never returned home before ten p.m., receiving 8s. and occasionally 10s. per week for her labour. Meanwhile the child was entrusted to the care of Bridget's grandmother, 8, Union Buildings, Leather-lane, with whom the mother lodged. The baby was fed with barley water and cow's milk, but did not thrive. It was taken by its mother to the Shadwell Children's Hospital, but it got no better, and it died on Monday last.—Dr. T. J. D. Davies, 26, Harton Garden, who had made a post mortem examination, said the child was the most wasted child for its age that he had ever seen. It weighed only 6½ lb., whereas it should have weighed from 14 lb. to 16 lb. Death was the result either of underfeeding or improper feeding, as there was no disease to account for death.—The coroner elicited from the mother that prior to taking the child to the hospital she had fed it with biscuits, farinaceous food. The coroner said this seemed another of those cases where the child had been given starchy food which it could not digest. Mothers made the mistake through ignorance of giving infants this and that person's biscuits, which a baby was wholly unable to digest.—The jury found that the child died from exhaustion when suffering from inanition from want of proper care and attention and injudicious feeding, arising from ignorance on the part of the child's caretaker.

MORE FORTUNATE THAN HE DESERVED.

Augustus Pearce, 27, who described himself as an American, was charged at Marylebone Police Court with obtaining by means of a trick 24 from William Stroud, a seaman.—The prosecutrix had just been paid off his ship, and on arriving in London went to the Strand-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and entering a carriage going to the City he found the prisoner and some other men there. On the journey the prisoner played at some game, which he did not understand, but the other men did, and they gave the prisoner their money. The prisoner, who said he had recently come from Australia and had lost a lot of money, induced the witness to part with 24, all the money he had. When they arrived at Gower-street Station the prisoner rushed out of the carriage. The prosecutrix followed him, and had to force his way out of the carriage, as the men there tried to keep him back, saying he had forgotten his luggage, but he had none. He shouted out, "Stop thief." Inspector Dinneen, K Division, happened to be in the train, and hearing the cry he rushed up the station stairs and pursued the prisoner, who was said to be the man, through a number of streets, and at last he escaped into Mr. Harris's cab-yard. The inspector searched the stables, and at last discovered Pearce under a horse's manger covered up with straw. When got out the prisoner said he had won the prosecutrix's money, but that he was willing to return it. At the station 49 17s. was found on the prisoner.—The prisoner said he had just come from America, and had played his game every State and thought he was doing no harm in playing it in this country. The prosecutrix lost his money on the game. He would refund the money if the magistrate wished it.—Detective-sergeant Wright, F Division, said he knew the prisoner well as an associate of cardsharps, and saw him on the 18th inst. at Windsor.—Mr. De Rutzen sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment, and ordered that the prosecutrix's money should be restored to him.

MARYLEBONE RUFFIANISM.

William Murphy, 20, a carman of Nightingale-street, Marylebone, was charged at Marylebone Police Court with disorderly conduct, also with assaulting the police.—Constable Nicholas, 100 D, said the prisoner, with about a dozen others, was in Salisbury-street, Lisson Grove, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, behaving in a very disorderly manner, and fighting. He spoke to them and ordered them away, when the prisoner took a big leather belt from his waist, fitted with a heavy brass buckle, and made an attempt to hit witness's head with the buckle. Fortunately, he was able to ward the blow off his head, but it caught the back of witness's hand, which was still very much swollen. With assistance Murphy was got to the station, where he denied that the belt belonged to him. That morning on the way to the court the prisoner admitted that the belt was his.—The prisoner said the constable had blackened his eye, but that was denied.—Assistant-gaoler Barrett said the prisoner had been convicted four times for assaults of a similar character to the one now before the court. On one occasion he used a belt, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—Mr. De Rutzen said he well remembered all the facts of the case when prisoner was sentenced by him, but he could not take that into account. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.—Joseph Carmichael, 29, a labourer of Capland-street, Lisson Grove, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police.—Sergeant Brunsden said he was in Capland-street on the night of the 18th inst., and saw the prisoner fighting. He had been in a lodging for a fortnight and had not paid any rent, and when his landlord asked him for some money the prisoner knocked him down the stairs. The prisoner was told to go away, and as he would not he was taken into custody. On the way to the station the prisoner threw himself down and kicked and fought violently, and the sergeant, as well as Constable Cook, were both very much knocked about.—Assistant-gaoler Barrett informed the magistrate that the prisoner had been convicted nineteen times, four times for assault.—Mr. De Rutzen sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

The English hop crop this season will, it is estimated, average about 5wt. per acre, and this, on a total acreage of 58,500 acres, will give an aggregate yield of 292,500wt.

END OF A LIAISON.

At Stratford Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Thomas Hayward, an upholsterer, carrying on business at Wilson-street, Finsbury, was charged on a summons with stealing, on July 29th, from 86, Clarendon-road, Walthamstow, a diamond ring and an old George sovereign, valued at 45, the property of Mary Cobley, a single woman, now living at Dalsion.—According to Miss Cobley's evidence, she became acquainted with the defendant in October, 1881, when he was carrying on business at Camberwell as an upholsterer. He was living apart from his wife, and Miss Cobley, after assisting him in the business, eventually consented to take the position of housekeeper. From 1881 to 1883 she looked after the home and his three children, and up till then, according to Miss Cobley, "there was no approach to improper intimacy—he had always treated her most kindly," but in August, 1884, she went with him and the three children to Ramsgate, and he there seduced her. The intimacy continued, and a child was born in February, 1884. They subsequently lived at Walthamstow. The accused gave her a diamond ring and a George sovereign, which she kept in a cash-box. Hayward and she lived apart for three months, and came together again, but subsequently a violent quarrel took place. She missed her ring and the sovereign, and on August 14th went to the defendant's office and accused him of having taken them. He admitted that he had, and then declared that he had simply lent them to her. For the defence three witnesses were called, and in the result the bench said they could not withhold the case from a jury.—Defendant was then committed for trial, bail being allowed.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE FROM WATFORD.

A married woman, named Susannah Hard, mysteriously disappeared from Watford, Hert., on June 7th, and all efforts of the local police to ascertain her whereabouts have hitherto been fruitless. On June 27th her father, respectable gentleman residing in Watford, received the following letter:—"My dear Father,—By the time you get this note I shall be no more, for to stand the life I have to I cannot, and the quicker I end it the better. There is nobody to blame at home. Nobody knows nothing about me, only may the Lord take care of my children and bless them. If you see Charlie tell him I have not done wrong since last I saw him, but it is all caused through him. If he had been as he ought to have been I should not have done this, but it has played on my mind a good bit more than you are aware of. I have not gone out of Watford to do this. No more. Take care of the children.—From your lost daughter, S. H. Hard." The letter was posted at Watford, and believing that the unfortunate woman had made an end of herself in the vicinity, the police have dragged the streams in the neighbourhood, and have searched every wood, but with no result. Shortly after the letter arrived, the woman was reported to have visited an aunt at Ilington, and this is the extent of the knowledge possessed concerning her whereabouts. The woman is described to be of slender build, dark complexion, and about 5ft. 4in. in height. She wore a maroon dress, tight-waisted jacket, and black straw hat with velvet poppies.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER.

Mary Ann Reynolds, a good-looking young woman, was charged, on remand, on the coroner's warrant, before Sir James Ingham, at Bow-street Police Court, with wilfully causing the death of her female child. The prisoner, who appeared to have lived happily with her husband, a working man, had been remanded for evidence to be brought forward as to the state of her mind.—It appeared that in the middle of the night her husband woke up and found her with a handkerchief tied tightly round her neck, and dealing herself blows on the head with a hammer. He cut the handkerchief from her throat and took the hammer away. He then discovered that their child, five months old, was lying in bed dead. It was at first supposed that it had been accidentally overlain by the mother, but further examination revealed marks on the outside of the neck as though the child had been strangled.—The house surgeon of the Royal Free Hospital now attended, and said that on the 9th inst. and the following days he had the prisoner under observation. He formed the opinion that she was not sane, but he had not observed her long enough to be quite certain. He questioned her as to what had happened, and she laughed it off. He could not discover any illusions. She tried to commit suicide while in the hospital by cutting her throat, but the knife was too blunt.—Sir James Ingham said that a sane person might try to laugh a charge off.—The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

THE FALL FROM A STEEPLE AT BRIXTON.

The death of Alfred Oakley, of 27, Bishop's-road, Brixton, who fell from the tower now in course of erection at St. John the Baptist, Vauxhall-road, Brixton, was the subject of an inquest this week. The foreman of the works was the principal witness. He explained that on the 17th inst. the deceased came to him in the morning, and asked to be allowed to pass up. Soon after one of the workmen said that "something had fallen." Witness then found the young man lying on the ground on his face. He was dead when the doctor arrived. He had fallen about 84ft. He had permission from the vergers to ascend. In witness's opinion he became giddy and fell. The neck and several of the ribs and the upper part of the thigh were fractured.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and cautioned the foreman "not to allow any other led to ascend the steeple."

RETIREMENT OF A CORONER.

Mr. William Carter, one of the coroners for Surrey, has retired through advanced age from the duties of that office. Mr. Carter was formerly coroner for the whole of East Surrey, but some time since the county was divided, and fresh coroners were appointed in the newly-created districts. Under the new arrangement Mr. Carter held the north-eastern division, comprising the parishes of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, St. Saviour's, Christchurch, Newington, and Lambeth, including the Brixton division, until, by order of the county magistrate in June last, he discontinued to fulfil the duties of coroner in those districts with the exception of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Brixton divisions, which he held up to the time of his retirement. The duties of coroner in the division named are now being performed by Mr. George Percival Wyatt, the coroner for Camberwell.

DARING ROBBERY AND EXCITING CHASE.

At the Hammermith Police Court on Tuesday, two men, who gave the names of Joseph Bevan and John Thorne, were charged with being concerned in stealing silver plate, valued at 110, the property of Mr. Vearno, of Warwick Gardens, Kensington.—Annie Chandler, housemaid to Mr. Vearno, said that on Monday afternoon she had just cleared away the luncheon, and left the tray with the silver upon it in the breakfast-room. While in the kitchen she heard a noise of the silver rattling, and went to the breakfast-room, where she saw Thorne taking the silver off the tray. He ran to the window and got out with the silver in his hand, ran up the steps, and jumped into a trap in which the other prisoner was sitting. The trap was then driven off at a tremendous pace. She screamed "Murder!" and was heard by Mr. Vearno. The prosecutrix said that he "bolted" after the trap without his hat. He jumped into a cab and told the driver that he would give him a sovereign if he overtook it. The prisoner jumped out of the trap and ran in different directions. He ran after and caught Bevan, who threatened him with violence. The other prisoner was caught, and the silver was found in the trap.—The prisoners were remanded.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE
FESTIVAL.

The first National Co-operative Festival was held on Saturday at the Crystal Palace. There was a very large attendance. The gathering originated through the efforts of Mr. E. O. Greening, the managing director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operative Association, and had a twofold object—to demonstrate to working men and women the varied powers and capacity for self-help existing in their own ranks; and to exhibit the progress already made by the industrial classes in co-operative store-keeping and co-operative self-employment. From the outset the promoters claim that they have received the powerful support of almost all recognised bodies of labour, and that they have been able to organise a labour exhibition exceeding in magnitude anything previously attempted. The threatening weather unfortunately up to about two o'clock had a very unfavourable effect upon the number of visitors. However, as the afternoon wore on, the dark clouds which had covered the sky gradually disappeared, and the sun, which up to that time had been invisible, now shone brightly, rendering the atmosphere genial and pleasant. The visitors to the exhibition then began to pour in, and by three o'clock there was a large number present. About eleven o'clock Mr. E. V. Neale, the general secretary to the movement, presided at the opening ceremony. There were also present Mr. G. J. Holyoake, Mr. Greening, chairman of the festival committee, Mr. C. O. Woods, Mr. Broomhall, secretary of the festival committee, Mr. Maxwell, president of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and also delegates of French productive societies. Mr. Neale, in opening the proceedings, congratulated those present on the great successes which had been achieved by perseverance and wisely directed efforts to bring about a co-operative gathering worthy of what had been attained in the sphere of distribution, and which was prophetic of what might one day be attained in the sphere of production, upon which the well-being of mankind must rest. Mr. G. J. Holyoake, in declaring the exhibition open, said the reason why that was the first public festival of labour was that hitherto labour had had little to rejoice about, because capital had been too much for labour. The co-operators were no enemies to capital; what they wanted was to get a moderate share of it into the hands of those who earned it. (Hear, hear.) Whoever bought anything at stall or market, whether lady or gentleman, municipality or government, without first inquiring whether the workpeople who made that article could obtain a living and share the profit of it, did nothing to improve the fortune of labour, and silently connived at its precariousness and despair. (Hear, hear.) The sympathy with industry in such a case meant nothing, for it was as barren as indifference. (Cheers.)

The Show.

The home industries exhibition for the skill of workmen in their own trades was situated at the high level entrance, and comprised about 1,000 exhibits of working men and women. In this section the Royal Society of Arts offered eighteen of their bronze medals, and the judges were appointed by them. The exhibits belonged to almost every branch of trade, from a working model of a locomotive and tender down to a home made dress or bonnet. In the engineering department the first prize was won by Mr. T. Coates, of Camberwell, for a working model of a steam fire-engine. The second prize was awarded to Mr. H. Ballantine, of Stratford, for a working model of a steam yacht engine and a high pressure horizontal engine. Mr. E. E. G. Davey, of Finsbury, took the third prize. In the class for metal work (art) there were some fine exhibitions of workmanship, comprising almost every conceivable class of work. The specimens of chasing and embossing by Mr. J. R. Stobblings, of Chelsea and Fulham, however, obtained first prize. Mr. C. Hancock, of Gloucester, took the second prize for a beautiful wrought-iron mirror. There was some keen competition in the general metal work, and the judges had great difficulty in awarding the prizes; but after deliberate consideration Mr. J. Baker, of Tower Hamlets, was awarded the first prize for a fine iron model of the Trinity Corporation boy and beacon. Mr. J. Hill, of Balldon, took the second prize with some exhibits of a new method for moulding iron castings. The wire-work flower-stand, for which Mr. E. R. Grant, of Finsbury, was awarded the third prize, was highly creditable. The only fault that could be found with it was that too much work had been bestowed on such a small article. The textile manufactures were poorly represented, there being only one entry in this branch of trade. In the joinery class some fine specimens of workmanship were shown, including a specimen of the best belonging to the particular branch. The model of a Thames pleasure skiff, which was exhibited by Mr. H. E. Finn, took the first prize; the second falling to Mr. A. Jackson, of the Tower Hamlets, for a four and a half ton tub; and the third to Mr. A. S. Bright, of Clerkenwell, for a model spiral staircase. In class 225, which was open for exhibits in cabinet-making, the entries were not so numerous as might have been expected, but the quality made up somewhat for the deficiency in that respect. The judges had very little difficulty, however, in awarding the first prize to Mr. Cartwright, of the Tower Hamlets, for a well finished iron one-sided chair. In this section the medals of second prize were awarded to Mr. G. T. Barnard, of Brighton, for a walnut music cabinet and set of corner shelves, and a corner carved cabinet respectively. There were only a few entries for printing and lithography, but three prizes were awarded, which fell to Mr. J. W. Jones, of Edinburgh, Mr. A. Jones, of Battersea and Wandsworth, and Mr. W. White, of Finsbury. The first prize in bookbinding was gained by Mr. A. Marshall. Mr. A. W. Carson, of Clerkenwell, was awarded the first prize for exhibits in watch-making and jewellery, for a menu gained by Mr. B. North, of Finsbury, for an 18-carat gold key-chain. There were some good specimens of home decoration work. In this section the judges awarded a first, a second, and two third prizes; the first of which was won by J. Edwards, of Burnley, for some decorated panels. Miss Emily Martin, of Chelsea and Fulham, obtained the only prize that was granted for painting on glass, china, or pottery. There was a numerous entry for stone and wood carving, and some fine specimens were exhibited. After careful examination the judges awarded the first prize to T. J. Perrin, for a good group of carved work. The other branches represented were leather work, including portmanteau making; boot and shoe making; tailoring; baskets and small ware, &c. In the sub-section for collections of interest, the Royal Botanic Society offered its large bronze medal for a collection of botanical specimens, this being the first occasion at which that society has gone outside its own shows to aid a separate undertaking. The show of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and honey, included no fewer than 3,000 exhibits, and occupied the central nave of the palace. In this section medals of the Royal Horticultural Society and of the Agricultural and Horticultural Associations were offered. In some of the sections there were over a hundred competing exhibits for a single set of prizes. The exhibits in this branch, taken as a whole, were worthy of commendation. One of the sections was open to members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, but as regards the number and merit of the entries they were below the standard which might have been expected from such an influential body; while, on the other hand, the competition in the section open to members of industrial co-operative societies was exceedingly keen. The cut flowers and vegetables in most instances were "knocked into the Thames by the falling of the seeds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association only. The plans and models of the co-operative cottages, for which prizes were offered by the Royal Society for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes; and the plans and models of the co-operative allotments, prizes for which were given by Mr. Greening, showed much care and attention. During the afternoon a concert of miscellaneous music was given by a choir consisting of over 4,000 voices. Concerts were also given by the Lancashire Prize Handbell ringers in the theatre. Subsequently the members of the co-operative societies, about 185 in number, competed in athletic sports in the grounds of the palace.

FRANCE, ITALY, & MASSOWAH.

Fresh Note from Signor Crispi.

The reply of the Italian Premier, Signor Crispi, to M. Goblet's note of the 3rd inst., on the subject of the capitulations at Massowah, bears date August 13th, and is of considerable length. It commences by stating that desirous of avoiding anything that might excite discussion, the Italian Government will endeavour to set aside any argument which could only have the effect of prolonging, without any practical result, a discussion which the two Governments should be equally anxious to bring to a close. After declaring that the Italian Government will not revert to its previous statement setting forth the facts which led to the occupation of Massowah, as that statement could not be, and has not been contested, Signor Crispi again adduces proofs to show that Massowah had been abandoned by Egypt and the Porte, and having become a nullius, had to be occupied by some Power. The Italian Premier then confutes the French contention that it was necessary for Italy to notify the occupation to the Powers, basing his argument on the fact that the occupation took place previous to the Act of the Berlin Conference prescribing such notification. Proceeding to discuss in detail the question of the capitulations, the note confutes M. Goblet's statements, and declares that when a country where the capitulations have been in force, comes under the administration of a Christian and civilised Power without the sovereignty of that country being changed, as was the case with Bosnia, Cyprus and Tunis, the capitulations generally lapse after an understanding has been established between the country in occupation and a third party, and that the capitulations cease, ipso facto, when a country such as Algeria, Dobruddia, and the territories which were ceded to Russia by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin, becomes subject not only to the administration but also to the absolute sovereignty of a Christian and civilised Power. Signor Crispi brings forward a series of legal arguments in support of this theory. Instead of the notification, which the Note declares Italy was not bound to make, the animus domandi was formally proclaimed on several occasions by the Italian Parliament. "It is incomprehensible," continues Signor Crispi, "that the same persons paying without duress fiscal taxes the proceeds of which fall to the Italian Treasury should suddenly refuse to pay simple communal taxes required for defraying the cost of local improvements. This resistance was instigated by the French agent, who exercised consular functions at Massowah merely on sufferance."

A LUNATIC ATTENDANT SENT TO GAOL.

The Croydon magistrates on Saturday sentenced Thomas Reynolds, attendant at Cane Hill Lunatic Asylum, to four months' hard labour for an assault on his wife on June 15th last and on several occasions since. The woman was so severely injured that she was insensible for two days, and was not expected to live. The sentence was arrived at by a majority of the magistrates, the chairman considering it much too lenient.

A BOGUS CLUB.

At Nottingham Police Court last week, George Taylor, manager of a working man's club at Bulwell, was fined £20 for selling beer and tobacco without a license. The case against the defendant was that this club was a bogus one established for the purpose of defeating the Licensing Acts. Policemen in disguise visited the place, and although strangers, were served with beer and cigars as if members.

BURGLARY AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Mold Railway Station was broken into early on Saturday morning by burglars. The bookkeeping office was successfully forced, and a considerable quantity of jewellery carried off, including gold brooches, ladies' silver necklaces, gold earrings, &c. It is supposed to have been done by the same gang that successfully cleared out Salford and Dunham Stations, near Chester, and Connah's Quay Post Office.

AN ELOPING HUSBAND.

An exciting scene occurred on Saturday on the Liverpool landing-stage, when an ironworker from Lincoln, named Collins, who had eloped with a fellow-workman, was stopped by his wife, who carried a baby in her arms. The wife had travelled from Lincoln, and she attempted to prevent her husband going on board the Nevada. He, however, made his escape with his paramour, the Liverpool police being unable to prevent his departure. The wife went back to Lincoln to apply for a warrant for desertion.

A BILLIARD ROOM SQUABBLE.

As the result of an assault committed in the billiard-room of a Limerick club on the 15th inst., a writ was on Saturday served on a captain and son of a Limerick magistrate to recover £500 damages. The club committee have been summoned to consider the matter.

THE VICAR AND THE SEXTON'S SON.

At Oxford on Saturday the Rev. George Moore, vicar of Cowley, was summoned for assaulting Percy Lee. There was also a cross-summons charging Lee with assaulting Mr. Moore. Complaint was made by the sexton, who told him what he was doing in the vicar's garden, and that he was falling in a grave. He replied that two had fallen in accidentally. The vicar then called him a scoundrel and a scoundrel, and struck him three times. They then had a stand-up fight, and there were three rounds. The vicar's butler was near, and after one round had been fought he got between them in order that they might get their wind. A witness named Johnston gave corroborative evidence. The vicar denied Lee's evidence in toto, and said he was attacked by Lee and thrown down by him three times. He did not strike Lee at all, except in his endeavour to get up from the ground. The butler, the bell-ringer, and two boys deposed that Lee was the aggressor, and that the vicar did not strike a blow. The magistrates dismissed both summonses.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning on the premises of Mr. T. Laughlin, of 8, Philip-road, Peckham Rye, and was not extinguished until they were completely destroyed.

On Saturday Ellen Rogers, late of 14, Crown-street, Camberwell, who lately scalded herself on the chest and arms by accidentally upsetting a vessel containing boiling liquor, died in the St. Thomas's Hospital from the effects of her injuries.

William Jobbins, aged 47, residing at 22, World's End-passage, Chelsea, overbalanced and fell from his cab while watching the match between Surrey and Lancashire at Kennington Oval on Saturday. He sustained such serious injuries as necessitated his removal to St. Thomas's Hospital. Accidentally drowned was the body of Richard Heard, aged 50, a watchman in the employ of the Thames Conservancy, who was "knocked into the Thames by the falling of the fore-catch hatch of a barge and drowned.

THE WALTHAMSTOW MYSTERY.

Dr. Tidy's Evidence.

At the Stratford Petty Sessions on Saturday, William Barber, 37, chemist's assistant, was again brought up on remand, charged on suspicion of having caused the death of Annie Mary French, wife of a provision dealer's manager, of 20, Boundary-road, Walthamstow, by administering to her a certain noxious drug on July 21st last. This was the fourth appearance of the accused before the magistrates. Mr. Angus Lewis appeared for the Public Prosecutor; Mr. E. B. Bore for the prisoner; and Detective-inspector Glasse represented the police commissioners. Mr. Lewis having called Dr. Tidy, Captain Kindersley, one of the magistrates, requested that Inspector Craigs should be recalled, and this officer, in reply to questions, said that the handkerchief was wet, and there was mustard on it. Dr. Tidy said he was professor of chemistry at the London Hospital, and one of the official analysts at the Home Office. On July 25th he received at his laboratory at the London Hospital six jars and bottles labelled as containing various viscera. All the bottles were tied over with oiled silk, and sealed with red wax. None of the viscera examined by him showed anything abnormal, excepting the congestion of the lungs, which was not excessive. The contents of each of the bottles were examined for volatile poisons, amongst which would be chloroform. He was unable to detect any odour of chloroform when the bottles were first opened, nor could he do so after careful distillation. He found in a portion of the stomach two-tenths of a grain of morphia. He could not find any other poison present. In bottle No. 6, which contained the bladder, he found a trace of morphia. He was not able to estimate the quantity. The contents of the remaining bottles were examined for both mineral and organic poisons, but with negative results. By Mr. Angus Lewis he concluded that morphia had passed through the system. He had heard the evidence of Dr. Thorpe and Blight at the inquest, and, taking that into consideration, the post mortem examination of the viscera, and his opinion, he concluded that death resulted from morphia poisoning. Although contraction of the pupils was usual in morphia poisoning, it was within his own experience that dilation of the pupils occasionally occurred. If chloroform was present in the viscera he should have expected to have found traces of it. Morphia existed in various preparations. There were practically two preparations of morphia, but he could not say which he found in this case. It might be either. Mr. Bore asked no questions.

The Arrest.

Mr. Hamilton, the prisoner's employer, was called. He said he carried on business at St. James's-street, and also had a shop in Markhouse-road, the latter being managed by the prisoner. He had been there about a year and ten months, and, except the errand boy Playle, was the only person engaged there. The witness came home on the 21st, and in consequence of receiving a message he went to the shop in Markhouse-road. He found the prisoner was not there. This was at half-past six o'clock. Mrs. French was in the back parlour being attended to by Dr. Thorpe. On examining the till the witness found about a shilling in bronze. He looked for the day-book, but was unable to find it. He found in one of the ordinary bottles about an ounce of hydrochlorate of morphia. This was the same as morphia of morphia, which was now old-fashioned. The bottle (an eight ounce one) was labelled "acetate of morphia." There were also other preparations which might be used in the business for toothache or to allay pain by external application. Applied inwardly in any quantity they would be poisonous. Constable John Buchanan, 512 T, of the metropolitan police, stationed at Brentford, stated that on July 25th he met the prisoner, and said, "What is your occupation?" He said, "Various things." Witness then told him, "I shall take you into custody on suspicion of being—" when the prisoner interrupted and suddenly said, "I know who you want—I and Barber." After this he said, "I am William Barber, chemist, of Walthamstow. She took a dose out of a bottle in my absence, while I was serving in the shop. I don't believe she drank to poison herself. She did not seem a woman who would do such a thing. We were great friends, but there was nothing improper between us. I intended giving myself up at Walthamstow to-day, but I could not quite make up my mind. I slept out three nights. I wandered about on the banks of the river and at Richmond Park. I rode about in a cab and got robbed by some women."

Barber's Statement.

Detective-inspector Glasse said the prisoner made a statement and signed it, as follows:—"Mrs. French had come to my house and suffered from toothache for some weeks, and had on several occasions rubbed in chloroform or camphorated chloroform, and I told her to come down to me immediately at any time when she had the toothache and I would give her a draught to take, would rub her gums with chloroform, and would afterwards apply something, such as carbolic or nitric acid, to destroy or soothe the nerve. On this occasion I had intended to carry this out, and fetched into the parlour for that purpose a bottle containing a solution of muriate of morphia, with which I intended to allay the irritation. Just as I was about to pour a draught some customer came into the shop, and Mrs. French said to me in a rather pettish way, 'Go and attend to your customers.' I left her in the room with the preparation, and on my return I found she had taken the whole of the dose of strong solution of morphia. On my discovering this I thought it was possible she had pitched the contents of the small bottle into the fireplace; but, on looking around, I could not find anything in the fireplace. I looked at her closely, and found she was reeling about, upon which I rushed into the kitchen and got a little brandy, which I knew to be a stimulant, and some sal volatile, which was in the shop. I gave her a strong dose of sal volatile and brandy, and she did not seem to be any better, and she cold water in a bowl and bathed her forehead, and tried to keep her moving about. Immediately after I had done this she fell from my arms on the couch, and said, 'I am dying.' I then took hold of her, and found she was changing fast and could not recover. My first thought was to rush for the doctor, but knowing that at that part of the day he would probably be out, I thought it better to stay with her. I gave her some sal volatile, which seemed to take no effect, and in my fright I rushed away, not knowing what to do with myself. I rushed upstairs to change my clothes. So far as outcome of operation is concerned, no such thing entered my mind, as there was nothing of the kind necessary. I took the money away; it was about 4s or 5s. Regarding the letter, it had nothing to do with it whatever, as she was coming, so the boy says, as soon as she was dressed. The note only referred to some cigarettes which I had asked her to make for me. She had done so on several occasions. (Signed) WILLIAM BARBER." After a few moments' consultation the magistrates said they did not feel justified in withdrawing the case from a jury. In reply to the charge the prisoner said in a firm voice, "I am not guilty, and reserve my defence." He was committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

From a summary of agricultural returns for Great Britain, collected on the 4th of June, it appears that in the present year the land under wheat cultivation showed an increase of 100,000 acres, as compared with 1887; under barley, an infinitesimal increase; and under potatoes, an increase of 54 per cent. The land under oats was 67 per cent. less, and under hops 83 per cent. less. In the number of cattle there was a decrease of 312,041, or 48 per cent., compared with 1887; of sheep and lambs, 702,763, or 27 per cent. Pigs show an increase of 104,903, or 46 per cent.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

A meeting was held at Stratford on Saturday in aid of the movement for securing Cannon Chase for the purpose of the National Rifle Association as the new Wimbledon, and was very influential and largely attended, amongst those present being Lord Burton, Mr. Hamar Ross, M.P., Mr. P. C. Perry (dugby sheriff), Mr. Henry F. D. Perry, M.P., &c. Mr. Basse moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting desired to call the attention of the National Rifle Association to the advantages which Cannon Chase offered for the annual meeting of the association, not only on account of its intrinsic merits for the necessary ranges, but also for its central position and for the great population which would be attracted to attend the meetings as visitors and otherwise contribute to the resources of the association, and popularise Volunteer organisation; and that the support of the local authorities to the movement should be received. He said that the latter part of the resolution was an accomplished fact, the local authorities being unanimously in favour of the site. The position was the most central in England, and in the midst of a large population than London. Railway accommodation was all that could be desired, as by the extension of about a mile of railway the Volunteers could be set down within a few yards of the camping ground. Colonel Brindley, as a Volunteer, seconded the motion, remarking that the position offered all facilities that could be desired. There was a full and long discussion, it being pointed out that the position offered could be secured for a low price; that it afforded every facility for all three purposes for which it might be required, viz., the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, permanent Volunteer camps, and for central arsenals ranging from 200 yards to 1,200 yards, with space behind the targets of over a mile between any dwelling. It could also be further extended, as the area of the chase was about 43,000 acres; also that it presented facilities for artillery range, which might become an important feature in the near future. The secretary stated that he had, in response to a circular, mostly circulated among Volunteer officers, only one objection to Cannon Chase as the best site. There were unanimous in its favour. He had received resolutions or letters of approval from Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Walsall, Lichfield, Nottingham, Leicester, Coventry, Salford, &c. The resolution was carried. It was understood that a county meeting called by the high sheriff would be held shortly, when representatives from other midland counties would be invited.

THE ENGINEERS AT CHATHAM.

The Engineer Volunteers, consisting of detachments from Aberdeen, Glasgow, Newcastle, Sheffield, Liverpool, &c., met on Saturday, and proceeded on Saturday to form the twelfth annual encampment at Chatham, where they will receive instruction during the next fortnight in throwing up redoubts, building casemates, and forming bivouacs and huts at the hands of the officer and non-commissioned officer instructors of the Royal Engineers. Colonel Allison, Newcastle Engineer, is again in command of the Volunteers, and Captain F. De la H. Brotherton is once more camp adjutant. In the second week the detachments named will be joined by a small detachment from Leeds, which was unable to serve during the first week of the meeting. The first of the Volunteer detachments to leave the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, and forty men of the City of London Engineers, who left Holborn at 4.18 for Rochester. A little later the 1st Gloucester Engineers, from Bristol, the 2nd Gloucester, and 2nd Chester joined the 1st Middlesex Engineers, under the command of Lieut. Bassano, going by special train from Victoria. By seven o'clock everybody had begun to settle down in camp, which is formed in the old position on the heights at Upnor. A comprehensive programme of work has been drawn up by the officers of the School of Military Engineering, allotting to each of the provincial companies, into which the various detachments are formed, a change of work each day.

THE ALDERSHOT CAMPAIGN.

The 4,000 Volunteers who have been taking part with the regular troops in camp and at the latter end of the week the adjutant in the operations of the flying columns have not led the lives of feather-bed soldiers. They have taken a full share of all camp duties, including the cooking of rations, and have done drill, and in many cases more than any regular battalion commander would expect from his men. Until the middle of last week the regular troops manœuvring under General Lynden Bell as the army of invasion were too far off for the Volunteers to go out to give them battle, but on Thursday the turn of the Volunteers came, and some hard marching and hard fighting had to be done. The scarlet battalion commanded by Colonel Routledge was sent out to strengthen the invaders, but all the rest of the Volunteers remained at home with General Buchanan to defend the station. Reinforced by such a large number of efficient men as the Volunteers proved themselves to be, Buchanan had not much difficulty in holding his own. He did more. He drove Bell off ignominiously, and he warmly expressed his acknowledgments to the Volunteers for helping him to do so. The men returned home on Saturday with the same order, regularity and quietness which had marked their departure, the last to arrive being the 1st Buffs, which, under the command of Col. Du Plat Taylor, had had a pretty hard week of it. The good news of the Volunteers having been elected by the national mixture of November chills, February fogs, August sun, and Aldershot dust, with which the proceedings have been attended, but they all arrived home jolly and hearty-looking.

A NEW RECREATION GROUND FOR PADDINGTON.

The burial ground immediately surrounding St. Mary's Church, Paddington Green, is being converted for the purposes of recreation. A singular feature being made in connection with the removal of the gravestones, many of which date from the middle of the last century. They will be laid flat on the top of the graves, with the names of the buried face downwards, and each numbered. About three feet of earth will be covered over them, and for this purpose as many as a thousand cartloads of new ground will be required. On Saturday a well about thirty feet deep was unearthed, but it was found to be perfectly dry. The ground will not be ready for the public for some months.

It was reported in Dermondsey on Saturday that Mr. W. Carter, who has been a prisoner for East Surrey for half a century, and who is the oldest prisoner in England, is about to resign his position.

On Saturday morning a goods train became divided on the main line at Bramley, near Leeds, in consequence of the hook of a truck giving way. The truck was thrown off the rails, and was forced off the line, which, however, was soon cleared by a staff of workmen.

On Saturday Caroline Aymers, aged 5, of 103, Turner-street, Whitechapel, was playing with other children, when one of them pushed her downwards, and falling on her head she sustained concussion of the brain, and was taken to the London Hospital.

An inquiry was held on Saturday concerning the death of a young child named Sarah Oliver, of 31, Parady-street, Leyton, who, while playing with a piece of burning wood with her brother, became enveloped in flames, and died from the effect of burns. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

On Saturday a man named James Judd, living in Anhalt-road, Battersea, who has been for some time suffering from depression, took a razor from a drawer, and without the least warning cut his throat in a shocking manner. He was taken to Westminster Hospital.

A ROMANTIC TRAGEDY.

A Painter Shot by a Jealous Lady.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphed on Saturday that a sad tragedy had taken place at Kustendje. A young Greek lady of family and fortune had engaged herself to a good-looking Italian painter. Having reason to believe that he was paying attentions to an actress from Constantinople, she overtook them in a carriage, and, turning round suddenly, faced them, drew a revolver and fired, blinding the Italian. After that she drove rapidly to Cape Toulza, near Mangala, and flung herself into the sea. Her body has not been recovered. The Italian is at the hospital, and the actress has departed.

A PRIMROSE GATHERING AT CHIPPENHAM.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary to the Local Government Board, was the principal speaker at a Primrose League gathering held at Chippenham on Saturday, and in dealing with the Local Government Bill claimed that the Government were justified in introducing the measure, and by so doing they had settled the question in a calm and effectual way before it had been associated with strong partisan feeling and prejudice, and the debates in connection with the passing of the bill had done much to redeem the character of the House of Commons. The conduct of the members of the front Opposition bench with regard to the conduct of the bill redounded to their credit, and he questioned whether any Government had ever received more loyal support from all parties. He believed that the county magistrates would distinguish themselves as much under the working of the bill as they had under the past system of local government. He hoped the county council elections would be conducted in a party spirit.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley attended the great demonstration of Lincolnshire Liberals last week at Norton Park, Lincolnshire, Lord Ripon presiding. Mr. Morley said he boldly repeated what he had previously said regarding the Parnellite Commission Bill. A bad thing had been done, but he left the matter where it was put by the masterly speech of Lord Herschell. Mr. Parnell was well able to take care of himself. By putting the clauses of Mr. Parnell's Bill without debate the Government had done one of the most revolutionary things in our time. He condemned the policy of insult to Irish members.

THE BALLOON SOCIETY AND BALDWIN'S ASCENT.

After Professor Baldwin's ascent at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday afternoon the president of the Balloon Society said that if the professor had not possessed the power to control and steer the parachute he would have alighted in front of a train. The Balloon Society had voted a medal to Professor Baldwin for his great invention. Only two other medals had been given hitherto by the society.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION FROM DEPTFORD.

The police at Sandwich, in making some inquiries respecting a man named Thorpe, found on him a letter in which the person to whom it was written was warned not to return home if he wished to escape the consequences of taking a young girl from her home at Deptford. Head-inspector Page sent this letter to the metropolitan police, who came to the conclusion that it had been written to a man named Grainger, who had deserted his wife and child, and was wanted for taking her home at Deptford a young girl under 15 years of age. This proved to be correct, and Grainger has been arrested at Canterbury, where he was found living with a girl in a lodging-house. Grainger was on Saturday committed for trial at the Kent Assizes.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY IN HOLLOWAY-ROAD.

The police on Saturday received information of an impudent robbery on Friday night of a horse and cart containing half a ton of cheese, valued at about £100, belonging to Mr. Evans, a cheesemonger, of Holloway-road. Mr. Evans sent a carman with a horse and cart to the Tower to procure half a ton of cheese, which he did; and when returning home by Highbury he was stopped by some men, who told him he was to go to a friend of his employer's, living a short distance away, and they would mind his property while he went. The man, believing their statements, went where he was directed, only to find that the men's statements were false. On his return to where he had left his horse and vehicle he found that the horse and the men were not to be seen anywhere about, and a diligent search about the neighbourhood was not successful in tracing either the property or the men. The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department are now engaged in making inquiries with regard to the matter.

BOY SHOT AT ERITH.

Information was given on Saturday to the West Kent coroner that Arthur Wilson, aged 16, who was engaged in rearing birds at Mr. Bartholomew's farm at Erith, had been found in a field with a frightful gunshot wound in the breast. A gun, which the deceased had for the purpose of frightening the birds, was found close to the body. It is evident that the gun had been discharged while heavily loaded, and that the charge had entered the breast of the unfortunate youth, but how or by whom the weapon was fired is not known.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

It is stated that a strange discovery has been made at London Bridge, which has been kept so quiet that the particulars only leaked out on Saturday. It appears that early last week one of the Southwark police, while on his rounds, found a couple of Nordenfeldt shells on the stone steps leading from the steamboat pier on the Surrey side of the river. He at once conveyed them to the Borough Police Station, and subsequently the shells were sent to Scotland Yard, where they were subjected to an examination by an expert in explosives who found them to be empty. How they came on the steps was a mystery, as since the attempt was made to blow up London Bridge the policemen in the neighbourhood have exercised extra vigilance.

THE WHITECHAPEL MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."
Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report in your issue of the 12th inst. under the above heading, in the following statements occur:—(1) That a number of the tenants of George Yard Buildings "let beds by the night to travellers." (2) That, consequently, "men go there with women, whom they represent to be their wives." On behalf of the tenants, I beg to give these statements an unqualified denial. Beds are let by the night in this locality, but never in these buildings.—Yours, &c., FRANCIS FISHER HENRY, Resident Superintendent, George Yard Buildings, Whitechapel, August 17th, 1888.

A verdict of death from apoplexy was returned at an inquest held last week on the body of Alice Paddock, aged 54, the wife of a stationer living at 32, Pool's Park, Holloway. The deceased, who had only been married four weeks, was found dead in bed.

The Globe of Saturday was particularly requested to call attention again to the fact that there is absolutely no truth in the statement recently published that the Princess Christian is about to be received into the Roman Catholic Church.

High mass was held at ten o'clock on Saturday morning at the Catholic Church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square, in celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria. The Austrian ambassador and the naval and military attaches in London attended in full uniform.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Boston is to have an electric street railway.
Six days' quarantine is imposed at Odessa on vessels from East Indian ports.
The naval manœuvres came to a close at noon on Monday.
Three German officers have during the present year been killed in riding at horse races in the neighbourhood of Berlin.
The third International Congress on Inland Navigation has been held at Frankfurt-on-Main this week.
A double-pointed nail for the use in invisible nailing of woodwork has been invented by an American woman.
Several parts of Upper Austria and Hungary have been inundated, owing to storms and water-spouts, which have done much damage and caused the loss of many lives.
Edward Green, of Maxey, a little place near Spalding, was in the water with a companion when he was seized with cramp and sank. The unfortunate fellow was drowned. A companion was nearly drowned whilst attempting a rescue.
A colossal stick of lumber from Puget Sound was contributed to the Mechanics' Exhibition at San Francisco. Its length is 151 ft., and it is 20 ft. 20 in. through. It is believed to be the longest piece of timber ever turned out of any saw mill.
The claims of the Staines site for the new Wimbledon have been formally brought before the council of the National Rifle Association by the local board of the district, it being denied that the site is not large enough.
A lampman named William Millett attempted to cross the line at Laisterdyke, near Bradford, as an express train was entering the station. He was caught by the buffers of the engine, knocked down, and cut in two. The accident was witnessed by a large number of passengers.
A prize fight for £20 took place at Bedwely, Monmouthshire, between Crowther, of Newbridge, and Cooke, of Abertillery. Cooke was severely punished, and after a dozen rounds Crowther was declared the winner. The police afterwards surprised the party, and took Cooke into custody.
When the summonses taken out against Colonel Turner and other officials, for alleged illegal evictions on the Vandevelde estate, came on for hearing at the Kilkee Sessions this week, the magistrates held that the defendants had acted rightly, and dismissed the summonses.
Martin Vignoles Brabazon, a medical student, has been remanded at the Guildhall Police Court, charged with having, by false pretences, obtained from Mr. J. T. Bessier, solicitor, the sum of £155. It is alleged that the accused falsely represented that he was entitled to the reversionary interest of £2,500, and that the reversion was unencumbered.
A young woman, named Mary Ann Burns, aged 22, and formerly living in Lavinia Grove, Caledonian-road, died on Wednesday in Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary from the effects of sulphuric acid poisoning. The deceased was found on Hampstead Heath on Tuesday night, when she said she had taken poison. The circumstances which led to her taking the poison are not known.
At the annual meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Society on Thursday, the Archbishop of Taunton presented to Lord Hervey, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, a gold alms-giving episcopal ring, together with an illuminated address and a cheque for £10 for any charitable purpose in connection with his lordship's eightieth birthday, which he celebrated on Monday last.
On Thursday the body of a well-dressed man was found in the Thames near Blackwall. The deceased, who appeared about 40 years of age, height 5 ft. 8 in., with slight moustache and no whiskers, wore a black diagonal jacket and tweed trousers, blue woollen socks and low shoes. The body lies at Poplar mortuary awaiting identification.
The Board of Trade has received intelligence to the effect that the Emperor of Germany has awarded a gold watch to the master of the steamer Cato, of Hull, a marine binocular to the mate, and 100 marks each to three seamen, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the German schooner Alfred, of Papenburg, which was wrecked off the Horn Reef Lightship on the 2nd of April, 1887.
At Leeds an inquest has been held on the body of a child, aged 7 years, the daughter of Thomas Needham, hairdresser. The deceased ate some sweetmeats, known as "honey pokers," and became very ill. The medical evidence showed that death was due to gastric irritation, produced by vomiting and diarrhoea, lasting twenty-four hours, as a result of eating the sweetmeats. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.
It was resolved at a meeting of the council of the Burial, Funeral, and Mourning Reform Association, held this week at York to submit to burial boards that if the exigencies of society require the burial of many bodies near large populations, it is extremely desirable, in the interests of public health, that improvements be introduced by which a more speedy dissolution may be effected, and that earth to earth burial fulfils these conditions.
The Manchester magistrates have remanded John Dunphy on the charge of stabbing an elderly man named Thomas Choriton. The men had a quarrel, and in the course of a struggle Dunphy drew a knife, with which he slashed Choriton across the hand, inflicting a severe wound, and then drove it right up to the hilt in his thigh. The prisoner ran off, but was apprehended a few hours later, Choriton's wounds being very serious.
Several men were summoned at the Altrincham Petty Sessions for having been asleep in their carts on the high road. In the first case the wife of the defendant appeared and stated that her husband had only had one night at home in eight nights, having had to go to Manchester from Tabley five times in one week. The chairman said the magistrates felt the conduct of the master to be inexplicable, and they would adjourn the case for a week in order to admit of some explanation.
John Forrest, described as a canvasser, has been remanded at the Hammersmith Police Court, charged with having attempted to obtain money by false pretences. The prisoner, it is alleged, called at the residence of the Rev. W. H. Milman, in Kensington, and attempted to obtain a small sum of money from the housekeeper by representing that he knew Mr. Milman, and found himself by an accident in need of a small loan. The housekeeper was about to give him the money when he was arrested.
At the Southwark Police Court, Mr. William Manners was summoned for detaining a dog, the property of Mr. Richard Joseph Yeoward. The dog was lost by Mr. Manners, and was found by the police and brought to the Home for Dogs at Battersea. When it had been there for ten days it was still not found. The prisoner, it is alleged, called at the residence of the Rev. W. H. Milman, in Kensington, and attempted to obtain a small sum of money from the housekeeper by representing that he knew Mr. Milman, and found himself by an accident in need of a small loan. The housekeeper was about to give him the money when he was arrested.
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upon them for the continuance of oppression in Ireland.
The autumn congress of the Iron and Steel Institute has been held at Edinburgh this week.
There is said to be no foundation for the report that the Russian Government has contracted a loan in Amsterdam of 200,000,000 fr.
Mr. John Bright denies the rumour of his contemplated retirement from the representation of Birmingham.
The passenger traffic to the Isle of Man in July showed a great decrease on the corresponding month of last year, the arrivals at Douglas numbering only 38,533, against 83,227.
A revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered in an artillery regiment stationed near Madrid. Six sergeants have been sent to prison and other arrests have been made.
Owen Conley, member of a brass band at Airdrie, who is alleged to have murdered a man named Wallace, a watchman at the Clyde Ironworks in that town, has been arrested and remanded.
The United States Senate, by a strict party vote, has refused to ratify the Fisheries Treaty. Twenty-seven Democrats voted in favour of the ratification, and thirty Republicans opposed it.
Severe storms have passed over the Southern States of America, attended with destructive effect at New Orleans, where fifty coal boats have been sunk.
An open verdict was returned at a coroner's inquest touching the death of a Manchester flat-master named Savage, who, while drunk, and after a quarrel with the mate, fell overboard in the Canning Dock, Liverpool, and was drowned.
In consequence of the wet weather of the past six weeks, the wheat crops all along the North Wales coast, from Chester to Rhyl, are so seriously attacked by mildew that the loss to farmers will be exceptionally heavy.
The barque Otago, which arrived at Lyttelton, N.Z., on the 3rd July from London, reports having on the 10th April saved the crew of the Julius, a Leith vessel bound from Cardiff to Natal. The Julius foundered the day before.
The Czar is stated to have sent his portrait to the Emperor of Germany with an autographic dedication, in which His Majesty requests that the Emperor will accept the gift as a souvenir of the pleasant day at Peterhof.
At the Mansion House Police Court, James Pye was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour on the charge of having embezzled the sum of £28 from Mr. Cooper, a publisher, by whom he was employed as traveller.
The harvest of winter wheat in European Russia, which is now almost completely gathered in, is stated to have produced a satisfactory or at least an average yield. The condition of the summer crops is likewise good.
At the half-yearly meeting of the Forth Bridge Railway Company this week, the Marquis of Tweeddale said the bridge would be ready for opening in October, 1889, and the connecting railways would also be complete.
An inquest held at Merton Colliery, Durham, it transpired that while the dead body of a child lay in a room awaiting the inquest, two cats got into the apartment and had eaten the child's face, the head presenting a revolting appearance.
Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., while visiting at Ireborth, Banxer, the seat of the lord-lieutenant of Anglesey, complained of faintness on Monday night after dinner, and went to bed, but about midnight he became worse and died before his physician arrived.
Sentence of six months' imprisonment has been passed by the Liverpool deputy stipendiary upon Harry Dugard Jones, a clerk at the office of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, for the misappropriation of three amounts, the largest of which was £293.
At the inquest in the case of the murder by an Italian ice-cream vendor at Wolverhampton, two London Italians gave evidence that one Stephen Facito, who is said to be now in Paris, had admitted to them that he was the murderer. The inquiry was adjourned.
At Dea Lowry's Music Hall, Dublin, a man named Kenny jumped from the gallery into the orchestra, alighting upon a cornet player named Kennedy. Both men were badly hurt and had to be taken to Mercer's Hospital. Kenny was charged with attempting to commit suicide, and remanded.
In a discussion at the Belfast Harbour Board on the subject of the defences of the port, Sir J. P. Corry said the Secretary for War had told him that the military authorities had reported that a permanent ship and a torpedo boat would answer all the requirements in the case of Belfast, and he could not see his way to sanction anything else.
It is believed that the Liverpool Corporation waterworks in course of construction at Vyrnwy will be ready for use in October, and that then not only will there be a sufficiency of water from that source and from Rivington to meet the requirements of the city, but that if necessary some of the surrounding towns and villages can readily be supplied.
A Frenchman named Alfred Luessler, who had been staying at a house in Vine-square, Eastbourne, deceased, taking with him a sum of £32 and several articles of jewellery. A constable went in pursuit of the man, and found him in a lonely spot on Pevensey Marshes, with the money and articles in his possession. He was brought before the magistrates in the afternoon and remanded.
A lad, 15 years of age, son of Mr. John Farminer, a builder, living at St. Cheapside, Portsmouth, committed suicide by firing a bullet through his brain. A bottle containing laudanum was found in the deceased's pocket, and it is believed that he had taken a dose. He was generally of a cheerful disposition, and, so far as can at present be ascertained, was on good terms with all his relatives and friends.
Julia Blackman has been remanded at the Marlborough-street Police Court on the charge of having attempted to obtain £12 by means of a worthless cheque. The prisoner, it is alleged, went to a greengrocer's shop in North Audley-street and endeavoured to obtain cash for a cheque purporting to have been drawn by a lady who dealt at the shop. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the cheque was a forgery.
As Mr. R. H. Labat and Mr. Webb, of Henley-on-Thames, were driving back from Gorin and Streetley Regatta, their trap came into violent collision with an omnibus at Caversham, it being quite dark at the time. They were both thrown violently to the ground. Mr. Labat escaped with nothing worse than severe cuts and bruises, but Mr. Webb died on Tuesday from concussion of the brain.
Newbury has the right of annually returning a certain number of children to Christ's Hospital under the terms of the will of Mr. John West, a wealthy London clothier, who had loans at Newbury when the manufacture of cloth was the staple trade of that town. This week the town had to return two boys, and the business was accomplished with all the vigour of a political election.
By way of commemorating the bicentenary of the landing of William of Orange, it is proposed to erect a statue of the prince as near as possible to the spot upon which he first set foot on English ground, Briham, on the shore of Torbay. With this object in view, the local committee, of which Lord Clinton, the lord-lieutenant of Devonshire, is the chairman, appeals to the public at large for assistance to enable it to celebrate the event in a befitting manner.
At the Lambeth Police Court, George Sales was remanded on the charge of having been in a shop in Albany-road for the purpose of committing a felony. The prisoner, it is alleged, went into a chemist's shop and said there was a man very ill outside. The chemist went out and found a man sitting in a trap and apparently very sick. While he was attending to the man he happened to see the prisoner behind the counter in the shop, and

he returned to the shop and seized the accused. The sick man at once recovered and drove away.
It is reported that Dinizulu has surrendered to General Smith.
During the last few days the Nile has risen at Wady Halfa.
A sharp shock of earthquake has been felt at Bucharest and in the neighbourhood.
The Princess of Wales will remain about a fortnight in Austria.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's eyesight again shows symptoms of weakness.
It is reported that Ishak Khan has revolted against the Amir of Afghanistan, but no confirmation has been received of the rumour.
The passenger traffic between Dover and the continent continues to maintain a marked increase upon any previous year.
The Bishop of London intends to make large additions to the East London district, in which the Bishop of Bedford will chiefly work.
A Greenock coal labourer has just come in for £10,000. The sum has accrued under the will of an uncle who died in America.
The Empress of Germany took her first drive on Tuesday since her accouchement. Her Majesty appeared to have quite regained her usual health and strength.
The barmaid of the Red Lion, Tredegar, detected a strong smell of gas. She went in search of the escape with a light. The damage is estimated at £500.
The telephone has found its way to China. The Viceroy of the Two Kwang and the governor of Canton have made arrangements to have their respective Yamen connected by its means.
The Rev. D. C. Wood, of the United Brethren Preachers, a married man and the father of seven children, has died with Aids, the twenty-year-old daughter of Farmer Rhoades.
By order of the United States Attorney-general, the sale of the British vessels seized by the Americans in Behring Straits has been indefinitely postponed.
Mary McKail, an old Glasgow worthy, has been found dead in her house. "Suffocated while under the influence of drink," reported the doctor.
Last week 2,604 births and 1,330 deaths were registered in London. The annual death rate per 1,000, which had been 15.9, 15.9, and 18.6 in the three preceding weeks, declined last week to 16.2.
At Lowestoft, as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee, Lady Crossley started a new clock, placed in the tower of St. John's Church. The clock was dedicated for public use for all time.
A violent storm of rain and hail which occurred between Rive du Gier and Giroux, blew down telegraph posts, thus blocking the railway at nine different points, and stopping traffic between St. Etienne and Lyons.
The body of a man has been found in Brookfield-lane, Cheshunt, in an advanced state of decomposition. The lane is an unfrequented one, and it is supposed that the deceased was drowned or killed by lightning during the flood of the last inst.
A novelty among English inscriptions on sign-boards—and there are some rare things of that nature in Japan—is the following:—"Beam. Hiding. To. Geiger." This is intended to signify, "Passenger-carriages to Nikko."
The Empress Frederick is making a collection of all the obituary notices which have appeared in the world's press in reference to her late husband. From English newspapers she has already called 900, from German 800, and from French 700.
When the steamer Henry discharged her cargo, it was found that 100 gallons of claret had been consumed—or, at all events, were missing. Suspicion fell on the first and second engineers. At Port Glasgow they were committed for trial on a charge of stealing the wine.
Mrs. Fegan, of Hamilton, had locked her door and gone out to do her marketing. During her absence flames were noticed in the house. When the fire had been put out the fearfully charred and blackened remains of Mrs. Fegan's two children were found in the ruins.
While George Harris, 14 years old, was practising at a target with a rifle, in Cincinnati, his sister, an eleven-year-old girl, seized the muzzle, and there was a playful struggle for the possession of the weapon, which was accidentally discharged. The little girl was instantly killed.
Several railings round the family vault of Mr. J. Parnell, J.P., in Waltham Abbey Cemetery, have been wilfully broken by means of a hammer or lever. The tops of the railings were found hidden underneath the flowers in the enclosure. The police are investigating the matter.
A dead body, washed ashore at Larnie, has been recognised as that of a young lady from Glasgow, named Mayes, who with her brother sailed lately for America on one of the Star Line steamers. Shortly after going aboard she was missed, and all search has been fruitless until now.
The sailing barge Haste Away, of Ipswich, was entering the Victoria Dock when the captain's son, a lad of 15 years, was struck by the tiller and knocked overboard. Every effort was made to save him, but he was drowned in sight of his father.
Edward James Seekings has expired at St. Bartholomew's Hospital from the effects of shock and injuries caused by his having been knocked down by a cab just outside Liverpool-street Station on Saturday night. He was crossing the roadway, and failed to get out of the way of the vehicle.
The members of the Iron and Steel Institute visited the Glasgow Exhibition on Thursday, and were welcomed by Mr. Walter McKenzie, who held a reception in the picture gallery in the absence of the Lord Provost and Sir Archibald Campbell.
While Richard Williams, aged 40, residing at Tolly-street, Commercial-road, Poplar, was hoisting a barrow-load of bricks on to a scaffold in George-street, Camberwell, a portion of the scaffold gave way. Williams was thrown to the ground, and was found to be terribly injured about the head.
A Mr. White was very eager to get from one side of the Bishopstoke Station to the other, and thus attempted to pass between the trucks of a luggage train then at rest. It, however, started just at that moment. The unfortunate man was thrown down by the coupling across the line, and was instantly crushed to death.
The Board of Trade having received a notification that artillery practice will be held in the batteries behind Boulogne from 6.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. on the 22nd to 30th inst. inclusive, and at the battery of Alprech on the 31st from 6.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m., all ships are warned not to anchor within a radius of four miles from the batteries while practice is going on.
A woman named Jimma Kettleborough has been committed for trial by the St. Leonards magistrates on a charge of tendering counterfeit coin. Prisoner, it is alleged, tried to pay a subscription to a pig club with a penny piece silvered over to pass for a florin. A police-sergeant said he found three similar coins in the prisoner's pocket, and there were other charges against her of passing bad money at Heckington.
It is understood that the overseers of St. Peter's parish, Canterbury, upon whom a fine has been inflicted by the local bench of magistrates for neglecting to comply with a judicial order directing them to give 2s. 6d. per week relief to an old female parishioner named Olive, will permit a distress to be levied for the amount of the penalty, and will then replevy the goods and bring an action to test the validity of the magistrates' order.
A Shepherd's Bush correspondent despatched on the 8th of June last a postcard from London, via the Brindisi and Suez Canal route, to Hong Kong, with the request that it might be forwarded to the addressee via San Francisco and New York. The card was duly received by the original sender on the 17th inst., the time taken in its transit round the world being exactly seventy days, which is about forty days less than the time

taken ten years ago. The card was franked for 9d.
The Comtesse de Paris has just given £1,000 for the repairing of the Cathedral of Seville.
There are now some 50,000 Sunday scholars in France receiving instruction in 1,200 schools.
The potato blight has made its appearance in West Cork.
They have summer with a vengeance in Kansas City. In one day last week seven deaths occurred from excessive heat.
The cholera is very bad in the Tharawaddy district of Burma. At a village called Tapun, comprising 340 houses, 170 deaths have occurred.
The Royal divorce suit is to come off. That is now inevitable. It will be heard at Belgrade. Queen Natalie will be represented by counsel.
John Edward Kemp fell out of a window at his father's house, 4, Richmond-road, Bath-street, St. Luke's—a few days ago. He is now dead.
The recreations of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the female candidate for the American Presidency, include the accomplishments of the tricycle rider.
Terrible forest fires have occurred on the Italian frontier, near Trentine. A number of villages have been destroyed.
Lord Salisbury has, so it is said, privately urged Bishop Wilkinson to reconsider his determination to quit Turin.
The Welsh National Eisteddfod, which is to be held at Wrexham next month, will have the Prince of Wales for its patron.
The Cradley Heath chainmakers have decided to request the Sweating Commission to hold an inquiry in the district.
One Bailey, arrested at Wellsborough, near Pennsylvania, for shooting his wife, is reputed to have married no less than "a baker's dozen" of women.
Richmond Prison, Dublin, has been handed over to the War Office authorities to be converted into a military barracks, which, it is said, will be named "The Wellington."
The new central station at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, which will be touched by almost all English travellers southwards, is twice the size of St. Pancras Station.
At West Ham Police Court the other day 1,363 tins of meat, from carcases brought to London from New Zealand, were condemned as unfit for human food.
The Parnell Commission will sit in open court on the 17th September to hear any applications that may be made by the parties concerned in the investigation.
A large armed band of Sioux Indians have left the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, in defiance of orders. United States troops are now pursuing them.
The annual demonstration of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was held at the Crystal Palace on Monday. About 20,000 people, wearing the green and gold regalia of the order, marched past Cardinal Manning.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., has been adopted as the Unionist candidate for the Border Burghs, and Lord Hartington has expressed the opinion that the selection will be fully justified.
A new explosive, called carbonite, has been invented by a Russian firm. It has just been tried in the Saxon coal mines, and is said to have the advantage of not setting coal dust or fire damp on fire.
Frances Franks, a widow, committed suicide at South Shields by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid. It was stated at the inquest that the woman had been an inmate of the Sedgfield Lunatic Asylum on six different occasions.
Mr. G. E. Hillman held an inquest at Eastbourne on the body of a man, aged about 30, found in the sea near Beachy Head. He was wearing naval boots and a Cardigan jacket. He is unknown in the locality, and an open verdict was returned.
A shooting tragedy is reported from Nice, a Paris physician named Courcier, after spending all his fortune at the gaming tables, having suffocated himself and his little son by means of charcoal fumes.
General Boulanger succeeded on Sunday in carrying the Departments of the Nord, Charante Inférieure, and Somme by substantial majorities. Most of the Republican papers declare that he was elected by the votes of reactionaries.
In Herts and Essex the hay and corn harvests are in full operation. Wheat is good. Barley appears to have suffered most, and oats will make a very poor yield, but all root crops will prove abundant, as will also plums and other tree fruit.
Mary Connell has been sentenced to three months' hard labour at Manchester for a savage assault upon an old woman named Tynan. Connell bit off nearly the whole of one of Tynan's ears, which was afterwards picked up and produced in court.
The Local Government Board has issued circulars to town clerks and clerks of the peace in England and Wales concerning the number of county councillors to be elected for each county and their apportionment, and with reference also to the electoral divisions for the first elections.
A farmer named Peter Johnson was cleaning an old muzzle-loading gun at his farm at Lochwards, near Irvine, on Monday, when the trigger snapped, and the contents of the weapon were lodged in Johnson's stomach and heart, killing him instantly.
General Sir Archibald Alison has issued a divisional order in reference to the Volunteers who last week were trained with the regular troops at Aldershot, in which he expresses his perfect satisfaction with their proficiency in drill and manoeuvring, as well as appreciation of their conduct and discipline.
A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by a coroner's jury against a youth named William Pickering, of South Shields. It is alleged that during a quarrel Pickering stabbed William Smith Wilkinson, a lad of 17 years, in the side with a butcher's knife, and inflicted injuries from which he died a few hours afterwards.
A quantity of jewellery, valued at £100, which was stolen last July from among the samples of Mr. J. G. Griffiths, a Birmingham traveller, at Lime-street Station, Liverpool, has been found in the possession of a groom named James Dixon, at Ramsey. Dixon had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for theft from his master.
Serious damage has been caused by a thunder-storm passing over Ontario and Quebec. A number of houses were destroyed and hundreds of horses killed. Nine people were killed outright, and when the lightning struck the 1,000 parish church several of the congregation were injured in the panic.
News came from Gibraltar of an assault by two Spaniards, at Caloyers, on two English tourists named Cotter and Mathison. The Spaniards, being refused alms, attacked the Englishmen with knives, and although the latter defended themselves with their sticks Mr. Cotter was wounded in the thigh and hand.
At Westminster Police Court, the comptroller of the Savings' Bank Department of the General Post Office was summoned by Mr. W. Collis, superintendent relieving officer of St. George, Hanover-square, to pay £73 6s. 8d., the savings of Jane Elizabeth Craft, a pauper lunatic, sent to Ilanwell Asylum in 1873, where she has been supported by the parish at a cost of about £330. After hearing the evidence, an order was made to pay the money to the guardians.
The ninth annual fête and gala in aid of the Railway Servants' Orphanage and Benevolent Funds took place on Monday in the large cricket ground at Trinity-road, Wandsworth Common. There was an old English fair on the ground, which was well patronised throughout the day, and during the afternoon and evening the signmen's brass band and the Holborn Union Indus-

trial Schools brass band were in attendance, and greatly added to the enjoyment of the people.
A young German, named Pietri, while ascending the Dent du Midi, fell over a precipice and was killed.
Pleurisy-pneumonia has again made its appearance in Dorset, and twenty-one cows at Bourton have been condemned.
The number of paupers in London by this week's return, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, was 90,000, as compared with 88,656 on the corresponding day of 1887.
Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., the president of the Constitutional Union, has named Wednesday, November 21st, for the annual banquet postponed from last June.
Boston is a-warrior of J. L. Sullivan. A complimentary benefit, intended to raise money for him to go into training for a Kilrain fight, was a grotesque failure.
A British steamer has picked up the passengers of a balloon which started from Antwerp on Monday. They were found in the German Ocean on the point of being drowned.
The text of the Turkish note on the Masowah question is transmitted by a Paris correspondent. In this the Porte disputes the grounds upon which the Italians justify their annexation of that territory, and records its protest against the act.
A shark, five feet in length, has been forwarded to the Grosvenor Museum at Chester by Mr. John Buckley, of Heswall, who captured the fish in the Dee at Heswall. It is described as a fine specimen.
President Carnot, replying to an address from the council-general for the Seine-et-Marne Department, said France needed quiet, coolness, and concord. The Government, he added, were determined to make the liberties of the country respected by all.
Isahak Khan, governor-general of Afghan Turkestan, at the head of the revolt against the Amir, but a telegram from Simla says it is believed that the Amir's authority is firmly established in Turkestan, and that Isahak Khan is not likely to overthrow it.
At Kilkee on Thursday the prosecutions for resisting the sheriff's party during the vandaleur evictions against Birmingham and McGrath, were postponed, pending the result of the cases stated for the superior courts next November.
At the Hammersmith Police Court on Wednesday, a boy, aged 13, named David Birnew, was committed for trial, charged with burglariously entering St. James's Church, Fulham, and forcing open the alms-box.
A verdict of death from misadventure was returned by a jury at Manchester on Wednesday at an inquest on the body of Matthew Lynch, a toy-maker, who drank nitric acid in mistake for whisky and died.
The wind blowing through an open window at Down Hall, Essex, the seat of Sir H. Selwyn-Cliffelott, M.P., caused a lighted candle to ignite the curtains of a dressing-room. An alarm was promptly given, and the fire was confined to the apartment in which it originated, although the furniture and fittings were considerably damaged.
At Falkirk on Thursday, William Hasper, a carpenter on board the steamer Elbe, of Hamburg, pleaded guilty to a charge of having smuggled on board that vessel on its arrival at Granemouth 90 lb. of tobacco and 7 lb. of cigars, and was fined the modified penalty of £30, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.
A New York correspondent telegraphs that the defeat of the Fisheries Treaty has led to no popular excitement. Some violent articles have been written in the Republican newspapers on the subject; but for the most part there appears to be a disposition to make the best, at present, of the existing modus vivendi with Canada.
General Sir Archibald Alison, in his report on the manoeuvres recently carried out at Aldershot by the three field columns, after offering various criticisms and suggestions, remarks that it was most to the credit of all concerned that the movements were carried out with such good spirit and fairness.
An explosion occurred in the camphor distillery at the chemical works of Messrs. Howard and Sons, Stratford, on Wednesday, causing considerable destruction of property and seriously injuring two of the workmen. The fire, which ensued was subdued in half an hour, but it had spread so rapidly that the distillery was gutted and the roof destroyed.
Three boys of Drummond, near Armagh, have been indulging in a dangerously novel pastime. They appear to have acted as targets and marksmen, and the object they had in view was, according to their own statement, "to see how near death they could go without actually being killed, and to enjoy the sensation of hearing the shot whizz past them."
Lady Stratford, president of the general committee of the Women's Jubilee Offering, has received from the Queen a letter in acknowledgment of the jewels presented on behalf of the contributors of the fund. Her Majesty expresses her warmest and most heartfelt thanks, and adds that she will wear the necklace and earrings with pride and pleasure.
Swine fever has broken out severely at Hull, and strenuous efforts are being taken to stamp it out. The corporation have been advised by the Cattle Plague Committee to close the pig market, and a dealer has been fined for driving through the streets and exposing for sale in the market four affected pigs and burying two diseased dead pigs without reporting the fact to the authorities. Other fresh cases have been reported.
Mrs. Booth-Tucker and fifty missionaries belonging to the Salvation Army took their leave on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, on their departure for India. "General" Booth, who presided over the meeting, stated that the Salvation Army had now in India seventy corps and 230 missionary officers—including the fifty going out—while 600 souls had professed conversion during the last quarter.
At the meeting in Belfast on Wednesday of the triennial conference of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors of Great Britain and Ireland, resolutions were adopted declaring the existing sweating system to be due to the non-provision of workshop accommodation by employers, and urging upon the labour representatives in Parliament that in order to suppress the evil, compulsory legislation is required whereby all employers should provide workshops for their employees.
An inquest was held on Wednesday upon the body of Mr. Walter George Jones, surgeon-dentist, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at the Galen Club, Sackville-street, on Saturday, as reported in the *People*. Mr. Horatio Jones, of Shrewsbury, father of the deceased, stated that his son was in pecuniary difficulties, and had frequently threatened to commit suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.
During the last fortnight a number of churches, chapels, school-rooms, and private houses in and near Colchester have been burglariously entered, and a large amount of goods and money stolen. On Tuesday a respectable dressed young man, named Ernest Hart, who is said to have recently returned from Australia, was caught in one of the chapels. At his lodgings most of the stolen property was found. He was brought before the Colchester magistrates on Wednesday, and remanded.
An extraordinary charge of burglary was heard on Wednesday at Plymouth, a young man named James Webber Downton being charged with that offence at the Cornwall Railway offices, and stealing therefrom over £520. The money represented the takings of the last bank holiday, and it was the duty of the prisoner's father to place it in a safe in the company's offices. The robbery was committed during the night, and the property was subsequently discovered in a room at the Inn of Court Hotel, which had been engaged by the prisoner, who was remanded.

STRANGE RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

The police have at last succeeded in recovering the whole of the £40,000 in bonds which were stolen in the City on the 28th of October last, and in capturing a man who has confessed the theft. The mysterious manner in which the robbery was effected in broad daylight excited at the time much speculation as to the veracity of the statement made by the lad from whom the bonds were stolen. This youth, James Watson, employed by Messrs. Wilson and Sons, stock and share dealers, of Cornhill, was entrusted with a black bag containing Uruguay and Ohio and Mississippi bonds, valued at £40,000, and when leaving the premises of Messrs. George Cawston and Co., stock-jobbers, in Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, about noon, he was, he said, attacked by a man about 40 years of age, on the stairs, who stole the bag and attempted to cut his throat. The detectives traced the stolen bonds to a money-changer's in the Strand, but there their clue ended. A reward of £1,000 was offered for the recovery of the bonds by Messrs. M. Abrahams, Sons, and Co., solicitors to Messrs. Wilson and Sons. On Saturday the 18th, the secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company cabled to Messrs. Abrahams the fact that some of the bonds had been presented for transfer.

How it Came About.

The bonds had been offered by a first-class New York broker, who stated that he had received them from a gentleman who had a desk in his office. This gentleman, on being questioned, said he had them from one "F. M. Casey, care of Mr. George Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London." Following up the clue, Detective-sergeant Taylor, of the City police, set watch upon Winchester House during the remainder of the day, but without the desired result. Meanwhile, Messrs. Abrahams, Sons, and Co. had telegraphed for further particulars, and for an injunction to restrain dealing in the bonds. Early on Monday morning Sergeant Taylor, with his subordinates, resumed the watch at Winchester House just at the time when the postman was delivering a letter to Casey bearing the stamp of the above-mentioned firm of brokers in America. Subsequently Casey left Mr. George's office "where he was in the habit of receiving letters." Detective-sergeant Taylor and Detective Koper followed him at twelve o'clock. They were in the vicinity of Moorcock-street, when Taylor stopped him and asked for particulars of the Ohio and Mississippi Bonds. Casey denied any knowledge of these or any other stock. Taylor requested Casey to accompany him and Detective Koper to Messrs. Michael Abrahams' offices in Old Jewry, where Mr. H. G. Abrahams required from Casey an explanation as to how the stolen bonds had come into his possession. He stoutly denied any knowledge of the bonds or the robbery. Mr. H. G. Abrahams ordered Detective-sergeant Taylor to put the man under arrest. Accused turned deadly pale, and voluntarily made

A Full Confession, which was taken down in writing. It was to the following effect:—"I, and I alone, was the perpetrator of the robbery." He went on to state that he had some time since been speculating with John Abbott, an outside broker, and that through these speculations he had been ruined. "I was," he continued, "driven to starvation, and became a desperate man. I happened to see in a Hatton-court on the morning of the 28th of October last, when I saw a boy with a black bag containing the bonds coming down the steps of Mr. Cawston's office. I snatched it from him and bolted. I immediately tried to change the coupons to cash at a money-changer's in the Strand, and then returned to my lodgings in Westmoreland-road, Baywater. The bonds remained there until April last, when I gave the Ohio and Mississippi bonds to a New York broker as cover for transactions I was to have with him. The Uruguay bonds (£7,000) remain at the present time in my drawer. I threw the black bag into the Thames from the Embankment, as Messrs. Wilson's name was upon it." Casey denied that he attempted to take the boy's life. He was thereupon taken to the Bishopsgate-street Police Station, and charged with robbery with violence. The prisoner, who spoke with a strong American accent, said he was 48 years of age, and that he was an Englishman, born in Essex. He did not make any reply when the charge was read over to him. Detective-sergeant Taylor then went to Casey's lodgings, and there found the Uruguay bonds intact. Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons, and Co. received from their New York agents a message stating that all the remaining bonds had been handed over to them on behalf of Messrs. Wilson and Sons. Thus the whole of the stolen property, including coupons, has been recovered.

Casey at the Police Court.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Tuesday, Frank Mortimer R. Casey, 48, described on the charge sheet as of no occupation, living at 39, Westmoreland-road, Baywater, W., was charged with "being armed with an offensive instrument or weapon, and stealing from James Watson, at about 12.30 p.m. on the 28th of October, 1887, on the staircase of No. 2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, a black leather bag containing forty-two Uruguay 5 per cent. bonds, nominal value £10,800, the property of Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Sons, of 69, Cornhill, stockbrokers, and at the same time cutting and wounding the said James Watson."—Mr. Abrahams, jun., appeared for the prosecution, and stated that the prosecutors were Messrs. Alexander Wilson (and Son), stockbrokers, of 69, Cornhill. He gave briefly an account of the robbery, and the discovery of the bonds, and then called Detective-sergeant Henry Taylor, who said: "About half past ten on Monday morning I was with Detective Roper in Winchester House, Old Broad-street. The prisoner went in, and the attendant handed him the letter produced. He then left the building with the letter, which he opened and read. At the corner of Moorcock-street, he addressed him as Mr. Casey. I said, 'Yes, that is my name.' He said, 'My name is Taylor. I'm connected with the City police. I wish to speak to you in connection with some Ohio bonds which you have been dealing with recently.' He said, 'I have not dealt in any of those shares for three years.' I said, 'I must ask you to accompany me to Messrs. Michael Abrahams, solicitors, of Old Jewry.' He said 'Very well.' Upon our arrival there I introduced him to Mr. Abrahams, jun. Mr. Abrahams said, 'I sent for you to know how you became possessed of those Ohio shares.' He said, 'I have not dealt with any for three years.' Mr. Abrahams said, 'Do you know where I was introduced to him at a lodging-house where I lived?' I said, 'Perhaps you will show Mr. Abrahams the letter you received from him this morning.' He said, 'I have received no letter this morning from Mr. Ripley.' I said, 'I saw you receive one, open it, and read it. Where is it?' He said, 'I've destroyed it. I am a ruined man. I gave the Ohio shares to Mr. Ripley in the spring of this year to use as cover in any transactions I might have with him. John Abbott has been my ruin. I was following him when you stopped me. If you will assist me out of this I will take you where I can lay my hands on the Uruguay bonds.' I said, 'Where are they?' He said, 'In a drawer at my lodgings, 39, Westmoreland-road, Baywater. I, and on the stairs, snatched the bag from him, and bolted. I went to Charing Cross from him, and disposed of some afterwards. I threw the bag into the Thames from the Embankment, as it had Messrs. Wilson's name upon it.' We then took him to the detective office, and I and Roper proceeded to his lodgings. We found in a drawer the forty-two Uruguay bonds, value £7,000. In another drawer we found the 180 coupons, and a cheque drawn by the prosecutors on the Bank of England for £7,000, and the Spanish bonds for £29,200 each. A letter was also found in the drawer from Ripley acknowledging the receipt of the Ohio bonds. I found the knife

(produced) in a leather bag in his bed-room. The prisoner was charged at Bishopsgate-street, and said, 'Tell John Abbott I shall charge him with being my murderer. I shall not be alive in the morning to see the magistrate.' About 25 lbs. in money was found upon him.—At this stage Mr. Abrahams said that was as far as he proposed to go that day, and he would now ask for a remand.—Mr. Alderman Phillips (addressing the prisoner): Have you any questions to put to the witness?—Prisoner: No, not now.—Mr. Alderman Phillips: I shall adjourn this case until next Tuesday.

More Missing Bonds.

The case against Casey continues to develop, and on Tuesday afternoon another robbery of bonds, which was effected subsequent to the one for which the prisoner is in custody, was discovered, and there is little room for doubt that Casey, if not the actual perpetrator, can throw some light upon this latter mystery. At the Guildhall Police Court on Tuesday, Detective-sergeant Taylor produced two Spanish bonds, valued at about £1,000 each, which he seized amongst the prisoner's effects at his lodgings, 39, Westmoreland-road, after Casey's arrest. On the rising of the court Mr. H. G. Abrahams, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Michael Abrahams, Sons, and Co., proceeded to the offices of the Spanish Financial Delegation, 37, New Broad-street, and there gave the numbers and full particulars of these two Spanish bonds. Inquiries were made, and it was discovered that they had been stolen from the office of Messrs. Schoop and Hilburn, stock and share brokers, 3, Drapers' Gardens, Trogmorent-street, in the month of April last. From the statement made by Mr. Schoop it appears that on April 12th, 1888, he received two Spanish 4 per cent. bonds of 25000 frs. each from Messrs. Wilson, Montague, and Co., stockbrokers. These bonds were delivered on the same day to another stockbroker, but when the time for delivery came they could not be found anywhere. Much anxiety was created and suspicions were rife, and a search was made for the documents, but without avail. Posters and the circumstances of the loss were advertised, and notice was given to all the financial houses in the principal cities of the world, without any effect. No explanation was given as to how the bonds had disappeared. No clerk knew anything about them after they had been received in the first place and checked. As nothing was heard of the bonds they had been given up as lost, and their value written off the books of the firm as "Gone." Nothing has been elicited as to how these Spanish bonds were obtained by Casey, but when the prisoner is again brought before the magistrates at the Guildhall on Tuesday next, it is understood that, in the event of nothing definite having been discovered, the alternative charge of unlawful possession will be further made by Messrs. Abrahams.

An Eventful Career.

Casey has had a remarkable and varied career. It appears that he is known in the United States, and has twice raised himself to affluence and then reduced himself to the lowest level of privation through his persistent desire to dabble in commercial speculations, in which transactions he has invariably experienced reverses. The police believe that he contemplated taking his own life, if possible, in the event of arrest. In a statement elicited since his arrest, Casey records a remarkable adventure he had whilst on one of his voyages. Casey says he comes of a West of England family, and in his youth resided in Somersetshire, and on coming of age he removed to Manchester, where he had business relations, it is understood as a bagman in the linen trade, with well-known firms. He subsequently went to America, where he resided for many years and amassed a fortune, which, however, he lost, it is supposed through a fire. He had occasion to make several voyages from the States, and he asserts that on one occasion the ship was wrecked. He was washed ashore in an unconscious condition, and states that when he recovered his senses he found himself being cared for by savages, who restored him to health and treated him with the utmost kindness and hospitality. He remained on the island for some time, but was eventually rescued by a passing vessel. He then appears to have established himself in London, where he amassed another fortune of £18,000. This appears to have been dissipated in speculation. The statement he made to Mr. H. G. Abrahams at the time he committed the robbery he was on the brink of starvation is confirmed by inquiries made from other sources.

FINSBURY CONSERVATIVES AT HATFIELD.

The Conservatives of East Finsbury are making every effort to retrieve the reverses they sustained in 1885, when Mr. James Rendel defeated Mr. Bigwood, their first representative of the new-nominated Parliamentary division, by a majority of only sixty-one. Very recently the council of the East Finsbury Constitutional Association elected as the candidate of the party at the next election Mr. F. G. Banbury, of 23, Old Broad-street, and of Lowndes-street and Bourne End, Maidenhead, and there is little doubt that the choice will be ratified by the association at a meeting to be held next month. Meanwhile, the necessity for organisation—to the absence of which two years since the success of the Gladstonian candidate was entirely due—is being impressed on all Unionists in the constituency by the association, and as a preliminary to concerted action a demonstration of members of the Constitutional Association and members of the Conservative Club, and the Bigwood Habitation of the Primrose League was held on Wednesday at Hatfield, the grounds of which were thrown open to the party by the Marquis of Salisbury. A large number of excursionists journeyed from London to Hatfield in four-horse brakes, and on arrival at the village at once proceeded to the park. The mansion was thoroughly inspected and afterwards the gardens and stables were visited. In the evening a high tea was provided at the Red Lion Hotel, and at the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Middleton Chapman, chairman of the Constitutional Association, who was in the chair, proposed a vote of thanks to the stewards for the admirable way they had carried out all the arrangements for the picnic. In doing this, Mr. Chapman said he had been associated with the Conservative cause in Finsbury since 1866. The first Conservative candidate that he remembered in the old borough polled 2,000; at the next election Mr. O'Malley had over 4,000 supporters; later on Colonel Randolph polled 5,000; and in 1880 the present Colonel Duncan, M.P., had about 9,000 votes. In 1885, after the constitution of the borough of East Finsbury, a Conservative in the person of Mr. Bigwood, now M.P. for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, was elected its first representative. They lost the seat a year later, but they were now united, and were about to make a fresh start, and he could not imagine a more appropriate place for concentrating their forces than under the shadow of the country home of their great chief. (Cheers.) If they worked together, not only would they remain the seat at the next election, but they would retain it against any assaults of their opponents.—Mr. Pedder, junior, seconded the vote of thanks, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Behenna acknowledging the compliment.—Mr. E. J. Hall, hon. secretary of the association, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Marquis of Salisbury for throwing open his beautiful park and historic mansion to the excursionists. This was seconded by Mr. Moore, and carried with acclamation.—The party score, afterwards started on the return journey to London.

A FEED FOR THE LIONS AND TIGERS.

A cabman has committed suicide in Paris in a fit of disgust at things in general. In his pocket he left a most singular will. It directs that in the left pocket of his trousers will be found a letter-franc piece, which is to be given to the doctor who signs the certificate of his death. The body is to be carried to the Jardin des Plantes and dissected. The flesh is to be cut into slices and divided among the lions, tigers, and bears. The testator adds, "I intend that these animals shall regale themselves upon my flesh."

THE WHITECHAPEL MYSTERY.

Inquest and Verdict.

Mr. George Collier, deputy coroner for South-east Middlesex, presided at the inquest at the court of the Working Men's Institute, Whitechapel, into the circumstances attending the death of a woman, supposed to be Martha Turner, aged 35, a hawker, lately living at 4, Star-place, Star-street, Commercial-road East, who was discovered early on the morning of Tuesday, the 7th instant, lying dead on the first-floor landing of some model dwellings known as George Yard Buildings, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, under circumstances fully reported in the People at the time. The woman when found presented a shocking appearance, her body being covered with thirty-nine stab wounds, some of which had been done with a bayonet. How the woman came to be in those dwellings is a mystery which the police as yet have not solved.—Mr. Henry Samuel Taber, of 6, River-terrace, East Greenwich, stated that he was a foreman packer in a furniture warehouse. He identified the body of the woman now dead as his wife. Her name was Martha Taber, and she was 39 years of age. He last saw her alive eighteen months ago in the Whitechapel-road. Witness had been separated from her thirteen years. He went before Mr. Benson, the magistrate, and said he should not live with her on account of her temperate habits. She used to be violent for his arrest for drunkenness, but he agreed to allow her 12s. a week. This was carried on for three years, but afterwards finding how she was living he only gave her 2s. 6d. a week. She was at that time living with another man. Witness identified the body through seeing an account of the murder in the People, where her name was stated to be Taber.

Her Life and Habits.

—Henry Turner, who stated that he lived at the Working Men's Home, Commercial-street, deposed that he was a carpenter by trade, but latterly he had got his living as a hawker. Up till three weeks previous to this affair he was living with the deceased. They had lived together on and off for nine years. She used to be violent for his arrest for drunkenness, but he agreed to allow her 12s. a week. This was carried on for three years, but afterwards finding how she was living he only gave her 2s. 6d. a week. She was at that time living with another man. Witness identified the body through seeing an account of the murder in the People, where her name was stated to be Taber.

"Pearly Poll's" Evidence.

—Mary Ann Connolly ("Pearly Poll") was next examined, but, before giving evidence, Inspector Reid asked that she might be cautioned previous to being sworn. This the coroner did, and witness then said that she had been lodging at a lodging-house in Dorset-street. She was a single woman, and gained her livelihood on the streets. She had known the deceased for four or five months under the name of "Emma." The last time she saw her alive was on Bank Holiday at the corner of George Yard, Whitechapel. They went to a public-house together, and parted about 11.45. They were accompanied by two soldiers, one a private and the other a corporal. She did not know what regiment they belonged to, but they had white bands round their caps. Witness did not know if the corporal had any side arms. They picked up with the soldiers together, and entered several public-houses, where they drank. When they separated the deceased went away with the private. They went up George Yard, while witness and the corporal went up Angel Alley. Before they parted witness and the corporal had a quarrel and he hit her with a stick. Witness did not hear the deceased have any cry. By the coroner, the deceased was a woman who did not drink much. Witness had tried to identify the two men, and at one of the barracks where the men were paraded before her, she picked out two men who she thought were the same that were with her and the deceased on the night of the murder. That was at Wellington Barracks. She had never seen the men before.—By Mr. Reid: Witness left the corporal at the corner of George Yard about five or ten minutes past twelve, and afterwards went along Commercial-street towards Whitechapel.

She Heard no Screams.

and was first informed of the murder on the Tuesday.—Inspector Reid: Did you threaten to drown yourself since this occurrence?—Witness: Yes; but only in a "lark." I went to my cousin's and stayed there two days. My cousin lives in Fuller's Court, Drury-lane.—Inspector Reid said that the witness kept out of the way purposely, and it was only by searching that they found her.—By the Jury: Neither witness nor deceased were sober when they parted on bank holiday night, but they were not drunk. Altogether they were drinking one hour and three quarters.—Detective-inspector Reid informed the court that many persons had come forward and made statements which, when threshed out, ended unsatisfactorily, and up to the present the police had been unable to secure the guilty party or parties.—The coroner, in summing up, said that the crime was one of the most brutal that had occurred for some years. For a poor defenceless woman to be outraged and stabbed in the manner in which this woman had been was almost beyond belief. They could only come to one conclusion, and that was that the deceased was brutally and cruelly murdered. The police would endeavour to bring home the crime to the guilty party, and his, the coroner's, sincerest hope was that he would be captured and brought to justice.—The jury, after slight deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

SMOKING AND THROAT DISEASE.

"Medicus," writing from the Middlesex Hospital to a contemporary, says:—"Having found, in the course of my private practice and that of the hospital, a marked increase in cases of malignant throat diseases, I, together with some of my colleagues, have made some very careful researches into the causes of this, and finding that males were almost exclusively affected, led many instances, a primary cause. I am not by any means one of those who consider the pipe, cigar, or the ordinary cigarette injurious, but am persuaded that the cigarette imported from Egypt or Turkey is mixed, presumably to give it a peculiar taste or flavour, with some insidious poison. I am led to this conclusion by a careful analysis of both the home manufacture and that of the foreign; in the latter a large proportion of opium and an unclassified alkaloid was manifest, which was totally absent in the former; and it will be obvious that an irritant poison constantly brought into contact with the region of, perhaps, the most sensitive part of the human organisation is calculated to bring about trouble."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for omissions or errors. Questions for consideration by the editor must be sent to the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Whenever the return of any MS. is desired, it must be accompanied by an addressed envelope, otherwise it will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions it should be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix.)

H. K.—You should have secured the rent before selling the house. Having failed to do so, you can only recover by ordinary legal process.

T. G. K.—No.

J. H. B.—Declined with thanks.

J. H. B.—To the best of our recollection, the concern you mention was not included in the magisterial denunciation. Borrowers must look after themselves; it is not the province of the press to act as guardian angel for the foolish.

Z. Thompson.—Read up the political history of the past ten years or so. The information you require can best be obtained in that way.

Morr. Scott.—Most undoubtedly you are liable for the expense of issuing the summons.

J. P. Foster.—When the insured person dies, the amount of the policy will pass into his estate, and be dealt with like the remainder.

Ran Cases.—Write to the secretary; we do not know the student.

W. M. TWICKENHAM.—Hares and rabbits were made "ground game" by an Act of Parliament passed in 1880.

X. Y. Z.—You would have a great deal of difficulty in getting the register altered. The error seems to be of very little importance.

J. B. B.—The word is the Indian corruption of "English." 2. Yes, with proper care and cultivation.

J. Steppro.—The whole would go to the second husband in the event of her dying intestate.

J. M.—You can obtain the articles of any theatrical costumier.

C. S. W.—Two or three years ago, and removed shortly afterwards to Aldershot.

J. G. Jones.—You are not in a position to pay your passage on a few farthings, but you must abandon the idea. There are no free passages to Queensland.

H. P. L.—We should be delighted to oblige you, but cannot afford the space. You can obtain the information as far as possible.

J. JONES.—Forwarded to "Adam."

H. F.—There being no record of your birth, either at Somerset House or in the parish register, you will find great difficulty—perhaps insurmountable—in obtaining a required certificate. We can only recommend you to prosecute diligent inquiry on the chance of something coming to light.

T. Ireland.—It is occasionally to be seen in old churches, being intended to typify the union between Church and State.

Edwin.—Forwarded by the author, at 1, Woodland Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

J. J. BUTTERFIELD.—You must arrange with the author, if you can find him.

D. W. W.—We have no doubt that the salaries due to the services of the company are a first claim.

E. G.—We cannot recommend private boarding schools.

OLD SCRIBBLER.—Mr. Joseph Ark is over 60 years of age.

RES. ARQUESTA DOMI.—The widows of Masons who have been subscribing members for two years, if ever 60, are eligible to the Old Wives' Pension, and the Board of Benevolence vote pecuniary grants to widows (of any age) of Masons who have subscribed to any lodge for two years. The petition should be preferred through the lodge of the deceased.

J. G. L.—In the absence of the bill of sale, the case must be brought at the registration office. 2. The case must be brought at the place where the debt was incurred.

CHICKEN.—Surely, we believe.

F. W.—The real estate goes to the heir-at-law, whoever he may be, the personality to the next-of-kin, who appears to be the mother.

3579.—If the money was paid to the solicitor on your account you can recover by the usual legal process.

AUTUALIA.—In the County of Westminster.

ONE IN A FOUR.—Write to the address given you at Somerset House; the price for a copy will depend upon the length of the will.

E. T.—You had better advertise, or consult our advertisement columns, which always contain offers to take charge of children.

CLAN.—No professional qualifications are required; the applicant may be a doctor, a lawyer, or anything else.

A. C. L.—It seems very doubtful whether any legal responsibility attaches to the company. 2. Your friend told you the truth.

CANTON.—Consult a solicitor. You might find insurmountable difficulty in tracing the malicious reports to the person you suspect. So far as your letter shows, it is little more than a rumour on which to base a bill of exchange.

TO T.—The inheritance would be governed by the custom of the manor, which differs greatly in various localities.

P. N.—We cannot undertake to act as examiner for amateur debaters. Read up any subject you wish to speak, and then come on the next evening, we should say your opponent is waiting for you.

POOR MAN.—Send in your claim for the two years. It will rank for dividend with those of other creditors.

NEWSPAPER.—Some publishers and circulating libraries issue "wrecking out" lists, but no newspaper is devoted to the business.

G. A. G.—It is a shameful case of desertion, and we would willingly help you, if we could, to punish the heartless fellow. But to catch a traitor husband in Texas and bring him to book would be a Herculean undertaking, involving very serious expense even if successful.

J. M. R.—Yes. 2. No; she has only a life interest in the property.

JOHN CHIEF.—Take legal advice at once; if your representation of the firm committed barefaced fraud by altering and adding to the document after you had executed it. They have no claim against you for the debt incurred by your wife, unless you received over from her the articles she purchased. The whole business has a very ugly look.

PURLOIN.—Can be done by deed of gift, provided the donor is solvent.

CRUEL.—Forwarded to "Old Isaac."

BEE.—The insect which is eating the leaves of your rose tree is not a bee, but most probably a species of beetle, of which there are some 3,000 species in this country alone. They have occasionally been observed to fly away with fragments of the leaves attached to them, but whether by design or accident has, so far as we know, never been satisfactorily established. Judging from the last sent, we should say your rose tree is not very vigorous, and insects generally attack weakly trees.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—We cannot undertake to instruct you how to manufacture "reporters" dimes as per piece enclosed.

E. A. G.—As regards the matter of the bill of exchange, we can give no advice of any of our correspondents.

CONSTANT READER.—We do not know of any recipe for "dull polish for furniture."

W. K.—Many thanks. Lime juice is made from limes; the fruit is a shrub which grows in this country. Bottled limes are very cheap, and may be bought at any respectable fruiter's. The fluid, mixed with water, makes a wholesome and refreshing summer drink.

TOURIST.—The moth has been particularly prevalent this year. The larva, as you see by last issue, it is against our nature to give advice of any of our correspondents.

"People" of June 17th.

H. C. DAVIS.—It is unnecessary and cruel to cut a jackdaw's tongue.

F. THERMILL.—Probably she has some irritation of the skin.

RANBLER.—You will find no difficulty in procuring bait or information about the man who tackled you in York.

J. A.—As regards the matter of the bill of exchange, we can give no advice of any of our correspondents.

"People" in "Old Isaac's" notes, of two or three weeks ago.

C. W. BERNAM.—You must apply to one of the Masters of the Court, either personally or by counsel, and if more than one-fourth of the bill be disallowed, the solicitor will be mulcted in the costs of taxation. But we advise you to be very sure that you have grounds for suspecting an overcharge, otherwise you will have to pay the costs, which might be considerable.

A WORKING MAN (C. K.).—The concern bears a shady reputation, and we have no means of judging its solvency.

JULIAN.—It would be against our rule to give the recommendation you ask for.

L. V.—The term "animal life" includes insect life.

H. IRON.—Dig it up thoroughly, burn the ash, and mix some well-sifted ashes with the soil, afterwards manure. Let the clay be exposed, by deep treading, to winter frosts. It is always a tough matter to get such ground into decent order.

W. ANTLER.—Your only chance of remedy is to apply to a magistrate.

H. C. A. Y.—It is time to turn to re-payment come round?

H. D. T. T.—Has your turn to it does; the rule about priority would protect the society in that case.

EXETER.—No.

BRIDGEMOOR.—1. The black stripes would make the gloves discoloured, and would therefore be out of place. 2. The bridal bouquet should be composed exclusively of white flowers. 3. On the right in all cases.

DETECTIVE.—Any one can go into the business; its profits, however, depend upon the success in meeting the required qualifications. Judging from your letter, you do not appear to be in that position.

OLD SOLDIER.—You must exercise your own judgment.

J. QUAY.—They appear to be respectable, but we cannot recommend you to lend your money without any security whatever for its repayment.

J. R. WATTS, A. CONN, H. W. D.—Forwarded to "Old Isaac." Too late for reply this week.

E. B. W.—By the Australian, Leicestershire, and Lancashire. The charge is occasionally varied.

SHIRE.—The application must be made within twelve months unless the putative father is absent from the kingdom, when he can be proceeded against on his return.

E. W. CROSBY.—Lockwood has, we believe, published a book on the subject, but we cannot tell its price.

V. B. E.—There being no agreement about notice, its length would be largely governed by the custom of the trade or profession.

VERY OLD SCRIBBLER.—If you let the room you will deliver yourself from claiming rent from the absentee should he ever turn up. That being unlikely, however, you had better get another tenant. Consult a solicitor before selling the goods.

FIVE YEARS' READER.—Read and better take legal opinion.

R. V. A.—Forwarded to the slightest idea. How should we know such a purely private matter?

IN THE SWIM.

BY A CITY SHARK.

Although the weather has once more become of dubious complexion, there is little sign of despondency in monetary circles. Nor has the quarrel between France and Italy about Massowah exercised any appreciable effect on prices. It is felt that the dispute will not, for the present, go beyond a war of words. In taking such high ground, Italy is acting, for a certainty, with the full approval of Bismarck, and France dare not, therefore, proceed from words to blows. As regards harvesting prospects, the general evidence goes to show that provided next month proves reasonably fine, our farmers will not do so badly after all. An equally pleasant report comes from the chief manufacturing districts, where more employment is on offer than has been the case for several years. On the whole, therefore, the economic condition of the country is full of promise, and we may count upon a considerable augmentation of the national savings compared with recent years. This means, of course, that there will be so much the more money seeking investment when ledgers come to be balanced, a prospect not without charms for a "bull" financier. What stocks will be likely to attract public favour? A difficult question to answer; so far as my lights go, I am disposed to predict that a considerable bulk of money will find its way into English rails and commercial concerns of good class. John Bull is in the mood for home investments; he has lost his former liking for foreign bonds, especially those of European origin, nor does he yet cotton very warmly to Transatlantic railways. Colonial securities have gone so high, too, as to no longer present much temptation, and the same may be said of Indian Government issues. But although the British public look somewhat askance at Yankee rails, that is not my way of thinking from a speculative standpoint. It remains my conviction that before long we shall witness another energetic "boom" in this department, perhaps carrying prices to a higher level than they reached last year. In English railways I rather prefer the heavy lines connected with the manufacturing districts, by reason of their being more likely to benefit from the recovery in trade. Midland, I especially mark as showing room for a rise, while those inclined for a gamble might put a bit on Sheffield A. without much fear of loss. Have nothing to say to either the Hants or the Metropolitan District; they may be rigged up, but they are far too dangerous to touch. I offer the same counsel about mining and brewery shares; both are accompanied by grave risks. Argentine Hard Dollars return a very comfortable rate of interest at the current quotation, and are well worth buying to "average" better class investments. But Uruguays are better still for the purpose, and being sterling issues, are not dependent on that variable factor, the rate of exchange. But no one should invest more than, say, one-eighth of his available capital in either Argentine or Uruguays; restricted to that extent, they have their charms. Rumour says that Spratt's Patent and Barrett's Brewery have been doing well lately. The shares of both certainly look very cheap at current prices, and it would not surprise me at all to see them have a substantial rise.

ENTREPRENEUR.—It would not be a bad exchange. You can calculate the interest for yourself by deducting one-third from the nominal rate for tax. Low-priced mining shares are not in my line. To speculate in such trash is to play pitch and toss with adepts at the game.

FIX.—If you had honoured me by reading my remarks on the company case out and afterwards you would not be in such a disgraceful fix. I see no chance of the shares recovering to the price at which you bought, nor anything like it. As for selling out and re-investing in the securities you name, that might easily land you in further loss. You must hold on for a bit.</

A Loyal Reception.

At Paisley.

Friday's Proceedings.

Princess Beatrice on the Clyde

FATAL DISCIPLINE.

GERMAN DYNAMITERS.

THE SHOEBURYNESSE MEETING.

further the objects of the meeting, and that they would have done more if it had

THE FLOODS IN THE ISLE OF DOG

LIFE IN WESTERN IOWA.

SAD END OF A CRIMEAN VETERAN

EXPLOSION IN AMERICA. Eighteen Persons Killed.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH

PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.

**TAKING CARE OF THE NEW LORD
MAYOR.**

Mrs. Irvine was the wife of a Glasgow arti

AN EPISODE OF PENTONVILLE PRISON.

CHARGING 600 PER CENT.

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

EARLY CLOSING IN SOUTH LONDON

THE RECENT NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

A COURAGEOUS CONSTABLE

SHARKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

One of Kossuth's old associates—M. August

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE

A BRITISH MUSEUM ATTENDANT KILLED

THE CLOSURE.

PATRICK FORD'S ANTECEDENTS

MONEY MARKET.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Hetchkist, 83, 9

A Mr. Bell has an agency on the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. For some time a thief had roamed his till with impunity. Suspecting a man who had cleaned the office windows, he hid himself in a chest, and waited. In due course the thief entered, but Mr. Bell had meanwhile been detected, and narrowly escaped from suffocation.